ALL ABOUT HISTORY

NEW

Real-life Sherlock
The Victorian detective who inspired Arthur Conan Doyle

★ DEFINITIVE 10-PAGE GUIDE ★

D-DAY

Reliving the daring assault that saved Europe

25 MINDS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD

What if JFK had lived?
How the world would have been altered forever

Mussolini vs the Mafia
When the dictator took on the fearsome organisation

Holy man & warrior chief
Sitting Bull's courageous fight for his people

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+ Cairo 1811 **Spanish Inquisition** Fall of Constantinople **Mexican Revolution** Witch doctor

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D-Day - The 70th Anniversary - A Manxman's Journey

Issue date: 8th May 2014

Limited edition of 500

D-DAY 70th ANNIVERSARY
6 JUNE 1944 2014
"They fought together as brothers-in-arms, they died together and now they sleep side by side. To them we have a solemn obligation."

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Isle of Man STAMPS & COINS
Cowraghyn Post as Coolnaghyn Ellan Vannin

Nikola Tesla is one of our great 25 minds, but who are the other 24? **Page 72**

Welcome

While researching the D-Day landings there have been several times where I've imagined vividly how horrific it must have been to land on that beach. Focusing on the tactics and the logistics of the operation can take you away from the human element, but there were countless stories of bravery and tragedy. Our feature on page 46 combines these personal stories with an overview of Operation Overlord's planning, politics and execution.

Who would be on your list of the minds that changed the world? We've compiled our 25 on page 72, so head on over there to see if you agree with us or are aghast at who we have missed out. One other genius – albeit fictional – is Sherlock Holmes. To find out about one of the real-life inspirations behind him turn to page 56 to read about a daring Victorian detective who was a master of disguise and science.

With articles also on the Roman Empire's last stand and what might have happened if JFK hadn't been assassinated, I hope you enjoy another wonderfully eclectic issue.

Andrew Brown
Editor

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Heroes & Villains
Toward the end of the 19th century when Native Americans were being pushed off their land, Sitting Bull emerged as a religious and military leader.

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Victoria Cross
Find out about the bravery and leadership of a British soldier during the Falklands War at the famous Battle of Goose Green, which proved pivotal for the war.

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Mussolini vs the Mafia
How the infamous Italian dictator tried to wipe out the Sicilian criminal organisation through a series of increasingly vicious and bloody methods.

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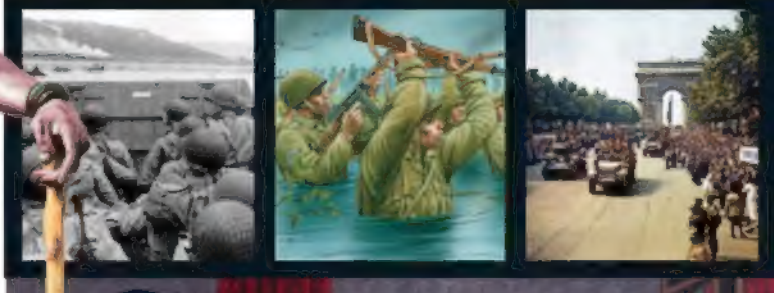

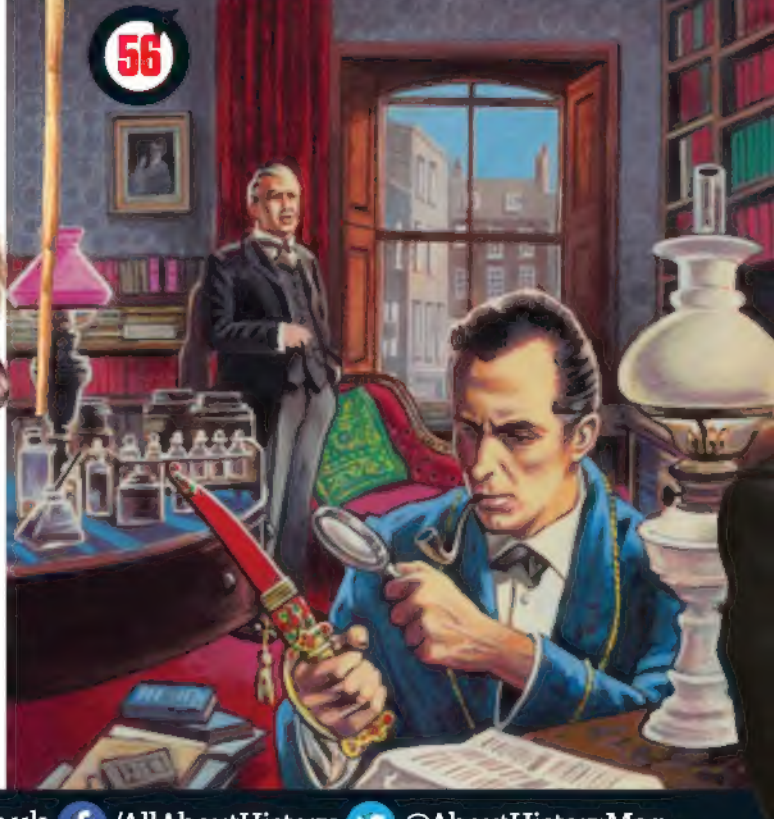

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Three pictures that are definitely worth at least a thousand words each

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In 1811 Egypt's capital was about to undergo one of the biggest changes in its long and distinguished history

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The Mexican Revolution raged for a decade and saw many different people occupy positions of power

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The Longest Day portrayed the events of the D-Day landings but did it do so with history or just entertainment in mind?

ENJOYED THE MAGAZINE? SUBSCRIBE & SAVE 50% Page 44

HISTORY IN COLOUR

FRENCH SOLDIERS ADVANCE

Four French soldiers advance from their listening trench during WWI. During the conflict, which was dominated by the endless slog of trench warfare, both sides had a number of different trenches for tactical reasons. A listening trench would be one of a side's most advanced positions, often into no-man's-land, and would be used to listen for the enemy.

6 September 1915

© Colourisation by Dynasthome

DEFINING MOMENT

TRIAL OF THE CENTURY

Former American football player and actor OJ Simpson sits next to his lawyer Johnnie Cochran in a Los Angeles court. Simpson was charged with the double murder of his ex-wife Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald Lyle Goldman. The case, which was televised live, lasted eight months and ended in Simpson's acquittal after his lawyer argued DNA evidence had been mishandled by the police.

February 1995

© Rex Features

DEFINING MOMENT

NEW PASSAGE TO NEW YORK

Manhattan-bound traffic queues to cross the George Washington Bridge at the New Jersey approach on its opening day. When it opened the bridge was a record breaker – it was the world's longest suspension bridge and held this title until the opening of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. When it opened the bridge held six lanes of traffic.

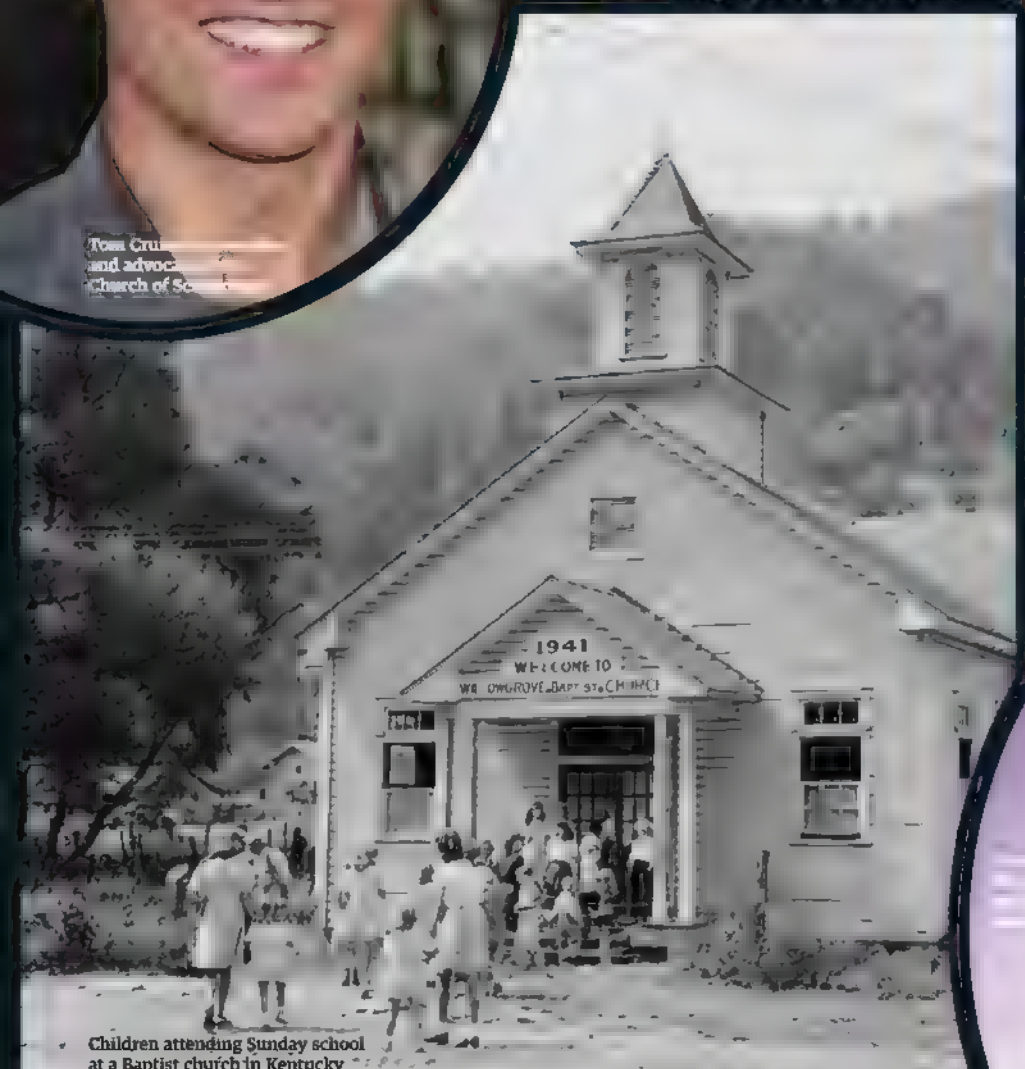
25 October 1931

Women wait outside a USAID-supported health care clinic, dressed in burqas

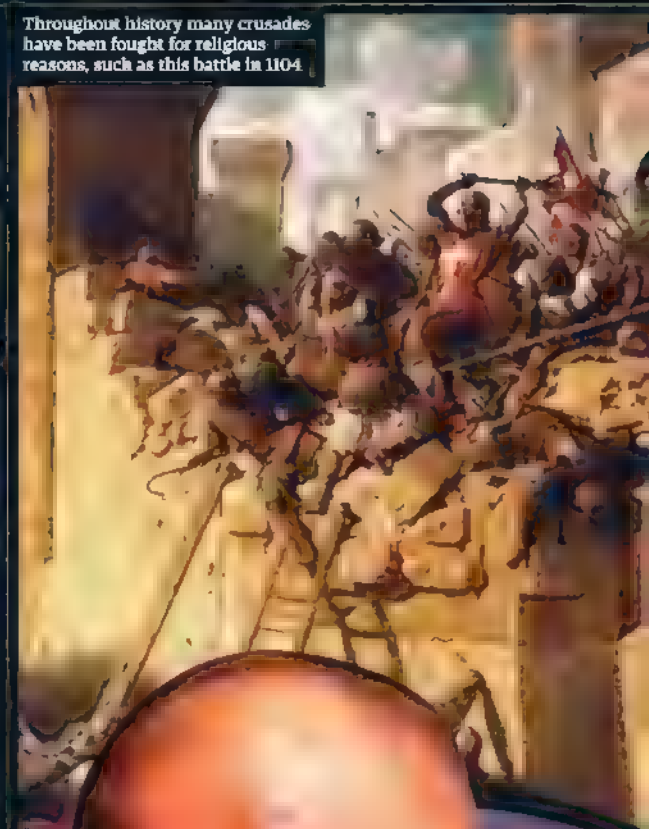
Shakers perform religious exercises in a meeting house in New York in the 1870s

Tom Cru
and advoc
Church of Sc

The Golden Temple in India was built by the fifth Sikh guru, Guru Arjun, in the 16th century



Children attending Sunday school at a Baptist church in Kentucky

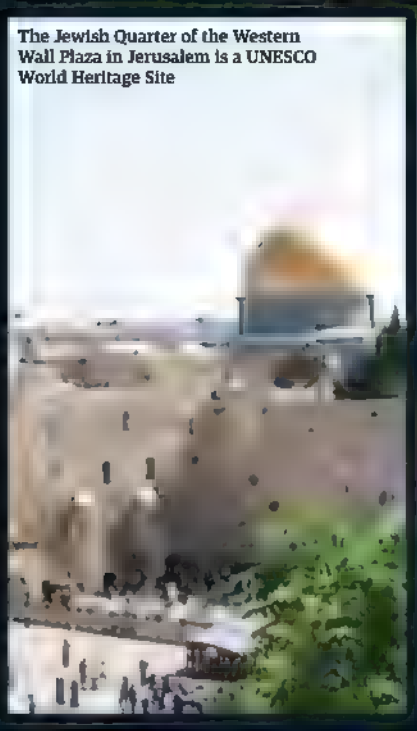


Throughout history many crusades have been fought for religious reasons, such as this battle in 1104

Christ the Redeemer statue on Corcovado Mountain in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Religion

12 PAGES OF GODS, PROPHETS AND MIRACLES



The Jewish Quarter of the Western Wall Plaza in Jerusalem is a UNESCO World Heritage Site

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Meet ten influential religious leaders throughout the ages who have all attracted adoring followers

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Become a saint in the eyes of the Catholic Church – fair warning: you won't live to see it

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Take a journey through the key moments in religious history, from early Greek gods to modern religions

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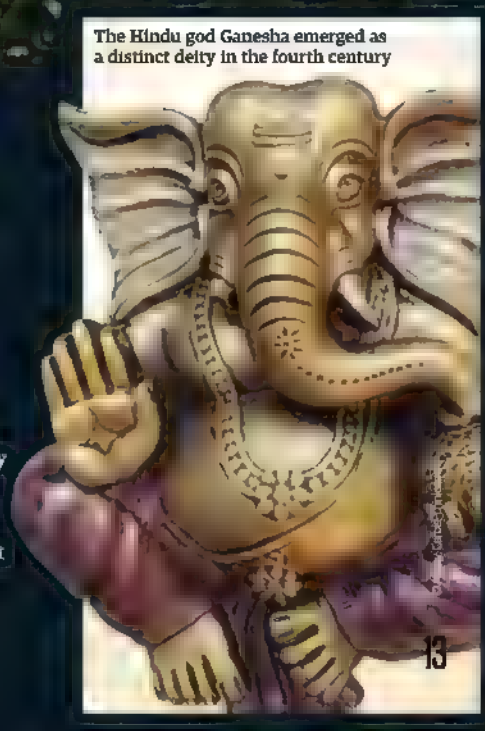

The Hindu god Ganesha emerged as a distinct deity in the fourth century

Hall of fame

10 RELIGIOUS LEADERS

From prophets to preachers, discover some of the key players in the development of the world's many religions

"Kindness is a mark of faith"
Muhammad

Muhammad

ARABIAN 570-632

Believed by Muslims to be a prophet from God and recognised universally as the founder of the religion of Islam, Muhammad was a man from Mecca who lived during the sixth and seventh centuries. In his early life he worked as a merchant and a shepherd, but in later years he became known for his self-imposed exile in mountain caves, reportedly praying in seclusion for prolonged periods. At the age of 40, during one of these prayer sessions, he reported that he received a revelation from God and began preaching it publicly. He slowly gained followers and eventually grew strong enough to overthrow the city of Mecca, destroying all its other religious temples. By the time of his death, most of the Arabian Peninsula had been converted to his teachings.

JESUS OF NAZARETH

JUDEAN CIRCA 7 2 BCE

The most famous religious figure in the western world, Jesus of Nazareth was a preacher that today most Christian denominations hold to be the son of God. While the exact nature of his teachings were never recorded by a contemporary, many historians now believe Jesus was a Jewish rabbi from Galilee who gained fame due to his oral preaching, with him gaining many devoted followers. Jesus is also a key player in Islam, as he is considered one of God's major prophets, although not his son.

In a 2011 official poll 59 percent of those in England and Wales said they were Christian

Jesus of Nazareth is considered the Messiah by most Christians

Gendun Drup

TIBETAN 1391 1474

A key figure in the birth of Tibetan Buddhism, which to this day remains in practice throughout Tibet, Mongolia, Bhutan, Nepal, India and even parts of China, Gendun Drup was the first-ever spiritual leader of the now-famous school. After being born in a cowshed and raised by a shepherd, Drup took his vows to become a monk at the Narthang Monastery at the age of 20 and later became a key religious figure in Tibet, establishing monasteries and preaching to the country's people. His reputation as a holy man became so strong that upon his passing at the age of 84, he was posthumously recognised as the first-ever Dalai Lama, an emanation of Chenresig, the Buddhist deity of compassion.

JIM WARREN JONES

AMERICAN 1931-1978

Jim Warren Jones was a drug-addicted egomaniac who ordered the deaths of 300 children and led over 600 adults to commit suicide at Jonestown, Guyana in November 1978. The founder of the People's Temple, a movement spun out of Christianity, drew followers to Jonestown promising them a paradise, a sanctuary away from the perceived religious intolerance of the US. Jones's fanaticism would eventually lead to the infamous 'revolutionary suicide', with his 'congregation' either drinking or being forced to drink cyanide-laced Flavor Aid.

Jim Warren Jones abused his followers' trust, leading to their death

Sun Myung Moon

KOREAN 1920 2012

A Korean religious leader business magnate and media mogul, Sun Myung Moon declared himself a messiah and established the Unification Church in Seoul, South Korea in 1954, a movement that became famous for its mass wedding ceremonies. While Moon would later go on to spend time in prison for filing false tax returns, he became incredibly wealthy and adopted a worldwide congregation of 'Moonies', the followers of his church. Moon famously owned a luxurious private jet that cost in excess of £30 million ($50 million).

Sun Myung Moon, the man behind famous mass weddings

Martin Luther

GERMAN 1483 1546

A central figure in Christianity and the Protestant Reformation, Martin Luther was a German monk and famous theological figure, challenging many of the religion's accepted practices, such as buying off sin with monetary donations. Indeed, Luther's challenges were so vigorous that he drew the attention and wrath of Catholic Pope Leo X and Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, with the pair demanding he retract all his writings and preachings. This led to the famous Diet of Worms in 1521 and Luther's excommunication from the Catholic Church.

"I cannot and will not recant anything, since it is neither safe nor right to go against conscience" ***Martin Luther***

Moses

EGYPTIAN 1391 BCE 1271 BCE

An important figure in the Jewish, Islamic and Christian religions, Moses was an Egyptian-born prince, prophet and spiritual leader, and is credited with authoring the *Torah*, the most venerated Jewish doctrines. While born in Egypt, Moses was of Hebrew descent and spent most of his life trying to re-establish his people in their homeland of Canaan. Today, he is most famous for his supposed deliverance of God's commandments. The commandments that survived – there were traditionally more than ten – later became the moral bedrock of multiple religions around the world.

JOHN CALVIN

FRENCH 1509-1564

French theologian Calvin famously split from the Catholic Church in the 16th century, helping to found Calvinism. Through his tireless preaching and writings – Calvin was famous for defending his religion both orally and on paper – he managed to secure reformation and laid down the groundwork that would go on to see the establishment of the Reformed, Congregational and Presbyterian churches that still exist today.

Calvin originally trained as a humanist lawyer

Mother Teresa

ALBANIAN 1910 1997

Mother Teresa was a Roman Catholic nun and missionary who spent her life setting up hospices, clinics, orphanages and food banks in India. Her charitable work saw her awarded the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize and, following her death in 1997 at the age of 87, she was beatified in 2003 – the third step on the Catholic Church's ladder to sainthood. During her lifetime she also garnered criticism for some of her preachings, which included fighting against the use of contraception.

She left Albania at 18 and joined the Sisters of Loreto in Rathfarnham, Ireland

Zoroaster

IRANIAN UNKNOWN 583 BCE

The founder of one of history's earliest recorded religions, Zoroastrianism, Zoroaster was a pious teacher and prophet who preached throughout the Iranian Plateau in the sixth century BCE. Zoroaster is credited with writing the *Yasna Haptanghaiti* and *Gathas*, a series of hymns that are still used by the estimated 2.6 million worldwide followers of his teachings today. Zoroaster's fame spread and by the time his teachings – which centred around living a morally good life – spread to the western world, his reputation had taken on a mythical quality

Zoroastrianism appears in Islam, Manichaeism and the younger Baha'i faith

Zoroaster is also known as Zarathustra

Who did we miss out?

Let us know /AllAboutHistory @AboutHistoryMag

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How to BECOME A SAINT

WORLDWIDE, 0 CE-PRESENT DAY

Saints were – and are – recognised as the holiest of holy figures. Originally intended to signify individuals who literally had Christ dwelling within them, their ranks have come to involve a great many figures, from St Quiteria to St Francis of Assisi and many more. The path to sainthood isn't an easy one and none live to see its end. Candidates' only hope is that their deeds be recognised, and to do that they need to truly stand out. Here, we detail how to become one of the blessed individuals who can say God himself has anointed them.

WHAT MAKES A SAINT?
Halo
Heavily used in religious art, the halo is intended to denote holy or sacred individuals - most notably saints.
Stigmata
One of the most common miracles associated with sainthood, the wounds here appear covered in bandages.
Dove
The patron saint of animals, one of St Francis's feats was supposedly that of being able to tame wild doves.
Robes
Here, St Francis appears wearing the garb of the Order of Friars Minor, which he himself founded in 1209.

5 TYPES OF MIRACLES

STIGMATA
1224, ASSISI, ITALY

Wounds corresponding to Christ's during his crucifixion. St Francis of Assisi was the recipient of the first recorded case

MIRACLE OF THE SUN
1917, FATIMA, PORTUGAL

An incident witnessed by 30,000 -100,000 people in which unusual solar activity caused the sky to suddenly become clear

MIRACLE HEALING
1640, CALANDA, SPAIN

According to the book *Il Miracolo* by Vittorio Messori, a young farmer's leg grew back after having been amputated two years previously

MARIAN APPARITION
1531, TEPEYAC, MEXICO

A vision of Our Lady of Guadalupe was reported by Saint Juan Diego. It was the first to be officially recognised by the Catholic Church

INCORRUPTIBILITY
1899, PORTO, PORTUGAL

Whereby the body somehow manages to avoid decomposition. One example is Mary of the Divine Heart. Her body can still be viewed today

01 Become a Christian

Only Christians can become saints, so if you weren't born into the faith and baptised, then you need to do that first. It's relatively easy to convert to Christianity today, but this wasn't always the case. Christians were persecuted through much of history, most notably by the Romans until Emperor Constantine made the religion legal in 313 CE.

02 Go through hardship

The road to sainthood is a difficult one; you will likely have people questioning your beliefs every step of the way. Potential saints need to live a good Christian life but also gain recognition, which used to be commonly done through battle. For example, Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish knight and founder of the Jesuits, was once hit in the leg by a cannonball.

How not to... perform a miracle

Although a small number of them have been recognised by the Catholic Church as miracles, one of the most controversial ways in which people have sought proof of divinity is via the case of so-called weeping statues, in which carvings of the Virgin Mary are said to cry blood.

In a number of cases the 'tears' are actually nothing more than condensation, and in some others the blood has been shown to have come from people and intentionally placed on the statues. One example of this happened in March 2006 at the Saint Lucia Church in Forlì, Italy, where the church's former custodian, a man by the name of Vincenzo Di Costanzo, was accused of dripping his own blood onto a statue in an attempt to fake the occurrence of a miracle. Although Di Costanzo denied the charges, his own DNA was shown to match that of the 'tears' on the church statue, revealing the hoax.

03 Become inspired

Many saints heard the voice of God or angels in their head at some point, and it was from these messages that they received their inspiration. For example, Joan of Arc claimed to have seen visions of Saints Michael, Catherine and Margaret, who told her to defeat the English and escort the Dauphin to Reims for his coronation.

04 Perform miracles

To become a saint, you need to supply proof of your divinity by performing two miraculous deeds. These could include exhibiting signs of stigmata (the wounds suffered by Jesus at the crucifixion); Eucharistic miracles (transforming of bread into the body), or the incorruptibility (non-decomposition) of the body upon death.

05 Leave this mortal world

No living person can be a saint so you need to die before you can be canonised. If you've got the presence of mind, it also helps to die a 'good death', that is, one that inspires others with your faith, such as fighting for the Catholic faith or refusing to recant your Catholic views even in the face of torture

06 Get canonised

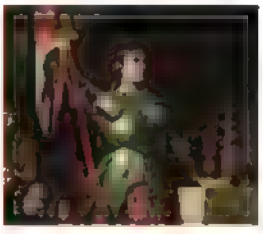
The canonisation process normally commences a minimum of five years after your demise, although in some cases this can be brought forward. If it's proven you lived a holy life then evidence of your miracles is needed – the Church's standards for declaring a miracle are strict. If you die a martyr, however, no evidence is needed, as you gave your life for God.

4 FAMOUS SAINTS

JOAN OF ARC

1412-1431 NORMANDY, FRANCE

Perhaps the most famous saint, this young warrior woman fought for the freedom of France defeating the English in battle but ultimately burned at the stake



ST FRANCIS

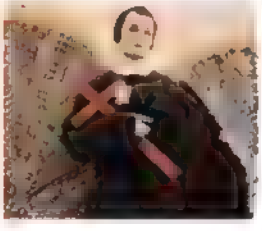
1181-1226, ASSISI, ITALY

The first recorded man to receive stigmata, he is remembered as the patron saint of animals and the environment

ST GERARD MAJELLA

1726-1755, NAPLES, ITALY

A prominent member of the so-called Redemptorists, Majella was particularly remembered for preaching primarily to the poor and needy.



POPE JOHN PAUL II

1920-2005, WADOWICE, POLAND

The second longest serving Pope in modern history was the most recent saint to be canonised.

Religion across history

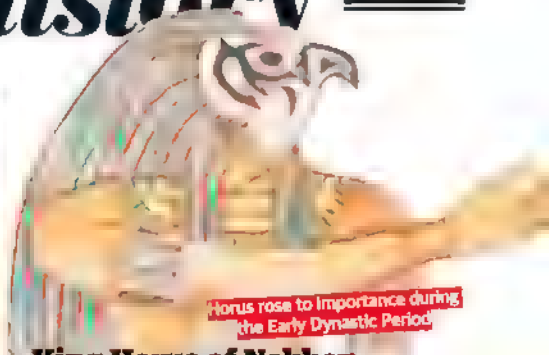
REIGN OF OLYMPUS

GREECE 8000 BCE

The Ancient Greeks, like most ancient cultures, did not believe in just one supreme being but many, with a pantheon of deities ruling the Earth from Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece. There were 12 principal deities in the Greek pantheon, each representing an idealised human trait such as speed or an intangible concept such as justice. Zeus was the foremost and most powerful of these 12 deities according to Ancient Greek belief, ruling the affairs of the gods and men as king of the gods.

The Olympian deities were not considered by the Ancient Greeks to be responsible for the birth of the world, or indeed its immediate rule, with an additional set of supreme beings, the Titans, ruling the planet prior to the Olympians. In fact, the Ancient Greeks believed that it was only after the Titanomachy – a war between the Titans and the Olympians – that Zeus and company took control of the Earth, with the ten-year war culminating in the imprisonment of the Titans in Tartarus, a dungeon abyss from which nothing can escape.

A depiction of the fall of the Titans


Horus rose to importance during the Early Dynastic Period

King Horus of Nekhen

EGYPT 3000 BCE

While the beginnings of Egyptian religion extend back into prehistory, it is only around 3000 BCE that the polytheistic religion they are well-known for today was established. As the power of the Egyptian ruler grew, so did that of the deity Horus, with a cult to him established in the city of Nekhen. Nekhen became, for a time, the most important religious site of the period. As time ticked by, other Egyptian gods such as Ra and Osiris grew in importance, and the priesthoods of major deities assembled a complicated national pantheon.

Religion timeline

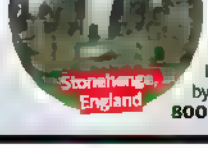
- **Idols are carved** The Aurignacian Lion Man is carved – the oldest known zoomorphic sculpture discovered to date. It most likely is a representation of a worshipped deity. **38000 BCE**
- **A sanctuary is built** Göbekli Tepe – the oldest dedicated man-made place of worship discovered so far, is built on the top of a mountain ridge in the Southeastern Anatolia Region of Turkey. **9130 BCE**
- **Sacrifice the baby** The Proto-Indo-European peoples of the Pontic-Caspian steppe develop one of the first religions based on a sacrificial ideology. **5500 BCE**
- **Religion is written down** The earliest religious text, the famous *Pyramid Texts* of Ancient Egypt, is written on the walls of pyramids and sarcophagi. **2494 BCE**
- **Buddha is born** The founder of Buddhism, Gautama Buddha, is born in the Shakya republic of the Himalayan foothills in what is northeastern India today. **563 BCE**
- **A man lives and dies** Jesus of Nazareth, the central figure in Christian religion, is born around this time. The influential man is reportedly crucified in 32 CE by Jerusalem's Roman prefect, Pontius Pilate. **7 BCE**

The Lion Man

Egyptian hieroglyphics

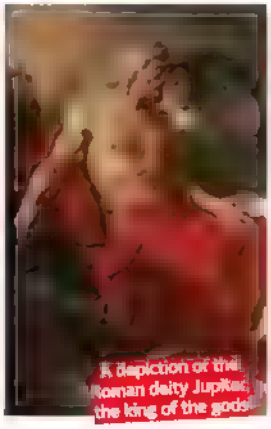
A depiction of Jesus of Nazareth

- **Burials become zeitgeist** Ritual burials become common, with individuals laid underground with meaningful objects such as shells and beads. **25000 BCE**
- **Stonehenge gets laid down** The first wooden posts of what will eventually evolve into the Stonehenge site of Wiltshire, England, are installed by Neolithic people. **8000 BCE**
- **An avatar arrives** According to Hindu dating, Krishna begins his life on Earth. Krishna is one of the multiple revered avatars of Hinduism, a religion that grew out of the Indus Valley Civilisation. **3228 BCE**
- **Amenhotep creates one god** Pharaoh Amenhotep IV establishes Aten as the lone god of Egypt, abolishing the priesthoods of the old gods. He changes his name to Akhenaten, 'Living Spirit of Aten.' **1353 BCE**
- **Confucius is born** Founder of Confucianism, Confucius is born in Zou, within the state of Lu, China. His ethical and moral teachings take on a religious element after his death. **551 BCE**


Stonehenge, England

A depiction of Krishna

Confucius


A depiction of the Roman deity Jupiter, the king of the gods

The sky god cometh

ITALY 509 BCE

The influence of the Ancient Greek pantheon of Olympian deities, even after they were rendered obsolete by time, was incredibly strong, with the succeeding Roman Empire adopting and reworking them in the creation of a new religious system. Each of the 12 Olympians was renamed, with Zeus transformed into Jupiter, the king of the gods and god of the sky in Roman state religion. These new Ancient Roman gods often looked incredibly similar to their Greek forebears and often represented the same ideals and concepts as they had before.

A statue of Lao-Tzu

Yin and yang

CHINA 550 BCE

Today credited as the catalyst for the Taoist movement, Lao-Tzu was a Chinese philosopher and poet who collated much of his thoughts in the *Tao Te Ching*, a now-classic Chinese text on cosmogony. Evidence suggests that Taoism started as a philosophical movement rather than a religious one, with the movement only evolving to include strong supernatural elements far later. In religious Taoism Lao-Tzu is worshipped as a god who was conceived when his mother looked at a falling star.

God mode activated

TURKEY 250 CE

Emerging a couple of hundred years after the historical figure of Jesus was alive, the non-trinitarian belief of Modalism emerged in Turkey, emphasising that the Christian Heavenly Father, Resurrected Son and Holy Spirit are simply different modes of one monadic god, rather than independent entities. The third-century bishop of Antioch, Paul of Samosata, was a huge proponent of modalistic and monarchianist teachings.

A 12th-century depiction of Jesus

The smoking mirror

MEXICO 1323

The Aztecs had numerous deities in their religious system, but one of the most important and revered was Tezcatlipoca, god of the night sky, discord and war. Tezcatlipoca was worshipped as one of the four gods that supposedly created the world. Somehow Tezcatlipoca became synonymous with obsidian, which was the material Aztecs made mirrors from, hence both the translated name of 'smoking mirror' and his frequent depictions in dark shades in art.

JEHOVAH IS WITNESSED

USA 1870

Growing out of the Bible Student movement of the United States in the 1870s and one of today's fastest-growing religious groups, Jehovah's Witnesses are one of the more distinct new Christian denominations currently in operation. The key difference in thinking from other Christian groups is that Jehovah's Witnesses believe that the Christian god should be referred to by one of his Old Testament names, "Jehovah", and that he should be worshipped singularly and not as part of the Trinity along with Jesus and the Holy Spirit.

- **Prophet** Muhammad, a man from Mecca, founds the religion of Islam. He considers himself a prophet from God, receiving revelations from him while alone in a cave. **610 CE**
- **Christianity divides** The Great Schism takes place, formally separating the Christian Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches. **1054 CE**
- **Hunting for witches** Pope Innocent VIII instigates witch hunting, signing a papal bull on 5 December 1484. Thousands are killed for supposed crimes of heresy. **1484 CE**
- **Sikhs are collected** The Khalsa, the collective body of all initiated Sikhs, is created by Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh Guru to have lived since the religion's creation. **1699 CE**
- **Atheism is given a voice** French-German philosopher Baron d'Holbach publishes his now-famous text, *The System Of Nature*, which outlines his atheist views and explicitly denies the existence of a god. **1770 CE**
- **Witches fight back** *Aradia* aka *The Gospel Of The Witches* is published. It explains in detail the practices of European religious witchcraft in modern times. **1899 CE**
- **Europeans free to believe** The European Council convene in Copenhagen, Denmark, and agree that religious freedom is required of any member nation of the European Union. **1951 CE**

The atheist Baron d'Holbach

The Gospel Of The Witches

400 | 1000 | 1500 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2014

- **Tao Te Ching** The oldest known version of the *Tao Te Ching*, a central text to the religious and philosophical movement of Taoism, is written down on bamboo tablets. **300 CE**
- **Holy battleground** The Third Crusade, led by King Richard the Lionheart, takes place, with Christians fighting Muslims for control of Jerusalem and the land of Palestine. **1189 CE**
- **Christianity divides again** The Protestant Reformation, a schism within Western Christianity, begins with famous priest Martin Luther publishing *The Ninety-Five Theses* to protest against clerical abuses. **1517 CE**
- **Religion is freed** Freedom of religion is amended into the US Constitution's Bill of Rights, the US pledge of allegiance still includes the line "One nation under God." **1791 CE**
- **Mormonism is founded** Mormonism, part of the Latter Day Saint movement, is created by Joseph Smith Sr, who publishes the *Book Of Mormon* at the age of 24. **1830 CE**
- **Scientology is created** Sci-fi writer L Ron Hubbard creates the Church of Scientology in New Jersey. Alien entities operating UFOs are a core element of its belief system. **1953 CE**
- **Nepal is secular** The last still-surviving Hindu kingdom in the world, Nepal, is declared secular by its Constituent Assembly after the nation is declared a republic. **2008 CE**

The symbol of yin and yang

Krishna raises consciousness

USA 1966

One of the more modern Vaishnavism movements to gain worldwide traction has been the Hare Krishnas, or under their real name, the International Society for Krishna Consciousness. The movement was established in New York City in 1966 by Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada and its core beliefs rest heavily on the traditional Hindu religious texts, the *Bhagavad Gita* and the *Bhagavad Purana*. The movement's followers' distinctive bright robes stem from the Gaudiya Vaishnava tradition of the 15th century.

Swami Prabhupada, the founder of Hare Krishna

Jedi knights rise

USA 2005

One of the last decade's fastest-growing religions is Jedism, a movement based on the philosophical and spiritual ideas of the Jedi as depicted in the *Star Wars* films. The Temple of the Jedi Order was established in 2005 in Texas, while the International Church of Jedism was founded in 2008, both quickly garnering followers. Based on census data, there are now officially more Jedi than Scientologists in Britain, with the movement's members following the 16 teachings of the Jedi. The religion of Jedism is now protected under the UK Racial and Religious Hatred Act.

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THE Anatomy of A WITCH DOCTOR

SPIRITUAL HEALER AND HERBALIST 3000 BCE TO PRESENT, AFRICA

HEADDRESS

A COLOURFUL SYMBOL OF STATUS AND PROFESSION

Although styles of attire would vary wildly in different locales, it is accepted that witch doctors then and now don some variety of headwear. Their significance also varies from tribe to tribe, but they would all be made from a mixture of feathers, brush materials, animal skins and even teeth. An intimidating appearance was usually strived for.

FACE PAINT

FOR SEEING WHAT SHOULDN'T BE SEEN

Face paint was worn by all witch doctors during healing ceremonies. Although one purpose of this was to proffer the witch doctor a formidable appearance, some styles of face painting were more nuanced. Circles around the eyes indicate that the healer possesses the ability to see hidden ailments and evils.

PIERCING

SIGNIFYING STATUS AND TRADITION

Facial piercing is common throughout many of the world's tribal civilisations, and septum piercings – known as a 'bull ring' – were symbols of power. By inserting larger bones or wooden discs over a period of time, recipients of the adornment were able to stretch the puncture wound, further enforcing their status among society.

LOINCLOTH

FOR BOTH MODESTY AND CEREMONY

A loincloth would normally be made of some sort of animal hide, although other naturally occurring fabrics would work just as well. As well as hiding and protecting the wearer's nether regions, the loincloth also made up a key part in the healer's traditional dress, sometimes containing a pouch for carrying herbs and medicines.

STAFF

A SIMPLE TOOL WITH MANY USES

Traditionally found in smaller, more remote societies, witch doctors would use whatever was available to them for use as tools. A staff has many uses, whether it be for etchings in the dirt or for mixing herbal remedies – a common practice for any successful witch doctor.

NKONDI

OATHS, PROTECTION AND PUNISHMENT

Nkondi statues were constructed by the healer with the intention of imbuing them with the spirits of the dead – an effigy of sorts. These spirits were then channelled for many different reasons, more often than not to protect a village or homestead, or to affirm oaths sworn by residents.

BARE FEET

LIVING BY MODEST MEANS

Footwear isn't something that would usually be afforded to a tribal society and witch doctors were no different in that respect, despite their relatively high standing within the tribe. Many African societies were nomadic, so witch doctors traversed the bush wearing nothing on their feet.

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We will remember them.

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Day in the life

AN OFFICER OF THE SPANISH INQUISITION

ENFORCING CATHOLIC VALUES AND PURSUING HERETICS, SPAIN, 16TH CENTURY

Established in 1478 with the aim of ensuring the 'orthodoxy' of the Catholic faith – achieved by ordering Muslims and Jews to convert or leave – the Spanish Inquisition became infamous as a state-sanctioned tool of repression and torture, a perception that exists to this day.

Although it was headed up by larger-than-life individuals, like Tomas de Torquemada, like many repressive regimes throughout history its members and enforcers were for the most part normal people who believed in what they were doing. Here, we look at what day-to-day life was like for these individuals.

1 STARTING THE DAY

Around this time, the working day for an officer of the Spanish Inquisition would commence. During the 16th century, the majority of its members were composed of people from the agrarian middle class and wealthy bourgeoisie, with this hierarchy eventually shifting more toward the aristocracy as time progressed. By the 18th century, Inquisition officers were almost exclusively recruited from the ranks of nobility.

2 COLLECTING REPORTS

Much of the Inquisition's knowledge came from a network of informants. Spain was predominantly rural at the time and the Inquisitors relied on their spies as their eyes and ears, so maintaining a reliable network was essential. Once they arrived in an area they would call for reports for those suspected of heresy, with anyone providing information generally being rewarded.

3 LEGAL WORK

Inquisitors were certified, university-trained lawyers, and as such were required to keep on top of their game in this regard. Being an official in the Spanish Inquisition had its advantages, be they financial or social, as well as in terms of power and influence. However, it also left them open to resentment and conflict from their neighbours and subjects, and as such they always had to be on their guard.

"Inquisitors relied on their spies as their eyes and ears, so maintaining a reliable network was essential"

How do we know this?

The Rare Books & Special Collections section of the Hesburgh Libraries of Notre Dame website provided a particularly useful grounding in the subject matter, giving information on the motivations and responsibilities of officers, as well as an overview of their hierarchy. Similarly, *The Spanish Inquisition: 1478-1614* by Lu Ann Homza details a series of informative accounts of the tribunal process conducted by officers, as well as the various types of interrogation and torture methods that were used during the time period.

1 DENUNCIATION

After swearing a denunciation of a particular individual or group who had given rise to offence, a so-called 'term of grace' was routinely issued, consisting of 30 to 40 days, during which time the suspects were allowed to prepare their own defence, while the Inquisitor prepared his case. The accused was provided with a lawyer and was not allowed to be officially questioned unless in the company of two disinterred priests.

2 BRINGING SUSPECT IN FOR QUESTIONING

The suspects were given the benefit of their own lawyer, although they weren't allowed to know the identity of their accusers. Those accused by Spanish Inquisition officers were effectively considered guilty until they were found to be innocent, which in the process greatly skewed the odds of a fair trial.

3 CONDUCT TRIBUNAL

Inquisitors would travel the country conducting tribunals, which comprised two inquisitors, a secretary and other members. It usually began with an edict of grace after a Catholic Mass, following which the accused would be encouraged to confess their transgressions. Officers were trained in interrogation techniques, specifically in how to question the accused in a confusing or misleading manner, thus getting them to admit guilt.

4 INTERROGATION & TORTURE

If the accused were unwilling to confess, various methods of torture were used, either by the inquisitors themselves or while they were in attendance. These included starvation, as well as instruments like the rack and methods like strappado. Mutilation through the use of thumbscrews, pincers and the like was officially banned, although in 1256, Pope Alexander IV had decreed that officers could clear each other of using them, effectively creating a loophole Inquisitors would later exploit.

5 REPORTING TO THE GRAND INQUISITOR

The hierarchy of the Spanish Inquisition was quite rigidly structured. Officers from courts around the country would report to one of the five members of the High Council. The High Council's members were appointed and would make their reports to whoever the grand inquisitor was at the time, who in turn was chosen by - and answerable to - the king of Spain himself.

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INSIDE HISTORY

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

LEARNING ABOUT THE KORAN, UZBEKISTAN, 9TH CENTURY

Muslim culture started its expansion in the 7th century, after the prophet Muhammad started to preach the new faith among the towns of the Arab plateau. It is based in the belief of a single God, Allah, and his prophet, Muhammad, in the truths revealed in the sacred *Koran* and a set of obligations that must be observed by all Muslims. In the following centuries it spread its power all over the southeast of the Mediterranean, the eastern part of Europe, Asia and most of Africa. Education, according to their rules, had a central role in this civilisation with differences according to different caliphs (the rulers of the Islamic Ummah) and viziers (high-ranking political advisors) who had the political power.

The Muslims possessed astonishing cultural, scientific and literary knowledge and preserved and expanded the studies of classical culture. They were also outstanding in arithmetic, geometry natural science and poetry. Young boys visited wise men and imams who provided philosophy grammar, logic and dialectics lessons, presented and recited the *Koran* and taught traditions.

High schools dedicated to the study of religious themes, the madrasahs, were usually near or inside the mosques and had praying rooms and dormitories for the students. They were created to teach the *Koran* and later on, they included language, law, Islamic law history, music, medicine, mathematics and astronomy studies. Most of them were male, but there were also female madrasahs.

Literate
Children had access to the madrasah at any age, but had to be able to read and write. All the Muslims had to know and recite the *Koran*, according to Muhammad's teachings, because praying was one of their sacred obligations.

Group reading
Everyday men gathered to read and recite the *Koran* in groups in open air spaces. The Muslims' sacred book has 114 chapters with 6,236 verses called Ayah.

By heart
After learning to recite the whole *Koran* by heart, children obtained the title of hafiz. This was the goal for the majority of Muslims.

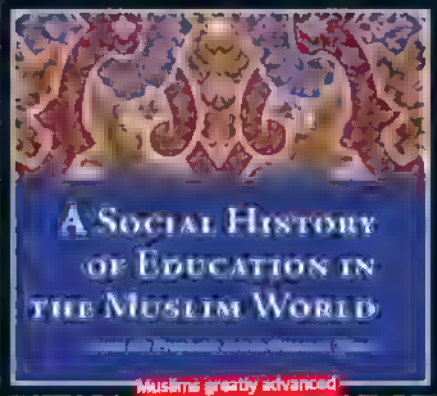
"Muslims possessed astonishing cultural, scientific and literary knowledge and expanded the studies of classical culture"

Samarkand madrasah

Located in Uzbekistan it has luxurious buildings to reflect its importance and to honour Allah. Pupils studied and lived around the area in individual bedrooms, where concentration and silence reigned supreme.

How do we know this?

Thanks to their high levels of education and literacy, some original source documents about the practices of Islamic religious education have survived throughout the ages for modern historians to study and research. There are also a number of books specifically on this subject, such as *A Social History Of Education In The Muslim World* and *A History Of The Muslim World To 1405*. A number of websites have also provided valuable information, such as www.lostislamichistory.com and www.muslimheritage.com among several others.



Muslims greatly advanced many scientific fields during the Middle Ages

Public lessons

Wise men offered public lessons in a range of different topics. These typically took place in squares and meeting points, always close to the mosques.

School years

Those who wanted to take secular studies could spend up to 12 years in the madrasah before obtaining the title of ulema, which roughly translates as scholar. The lessons were based on memorising the *Koran*, at least some of its parts, and in studying poetry.

Orphans

The madrasahs were forced to accept all the orphans that required being admitted.

Elementary education

All Muslim children had to go to elementary school to learn the *Koran*. Elementary learning, including reading, writing and grammar and religious matters, was taught in the mosques.

© Future Publishing Limited

Top 5 facts RICHARD DAWKINS

INTERNATIONALLY RENOWNED SCIENTIST AND STAUNCH ATHEIST

01 HE'S A FORMER CHRISTIAN

Dawkins was born into an Anglican family and used to regularly attend church, being confirmed aged 13. However, he says that in his teenage years when he read the work of Darwin on evolution he concluded that this was a far better explanation of the world.

02 His books are read in over 30 languages

He is the author of several books – including *The Selfish Gene* and *The Blind Watchmaker* – but his 2006 book *The God Delusion* brought him to wider public attention. The book argues that religious faith is a "delusion, which flies in the face of all the available evidence." It has sold more than two million copies and been translated into 31 languages.

03 African upbringing

Dawkins was born in Nairobi, Kenya, as his dad was an English civil servant in the British Colonial service. His father was called up to the King's African Rifles during WWII and the family didn't return to England until 1949 when they moved to a farm in Oxfordshire.

04 He's appeared with a Time Lord

In 2008 Dawkins appeared as himself as in an episode of BBC cult television show *Doctor Who* in the episode *The Stolen Earth*. The scientist is married to former *Doctor Who* cast member Lalla Ward – Douglas Adams, the creator of *The Hitchhikers Guide To The Galaxy*, introduced them.

05 A strike helped him become an author

In 1973 in Britain a serious strike occurred that, among other things, caused severe electricity cuts. These forced him to stop his computer-based work and he began hand-writing a book on what he saw as the misunderstanding of the theory of natural selection. This book eventually became *The Selfish Gene*, his first published book.

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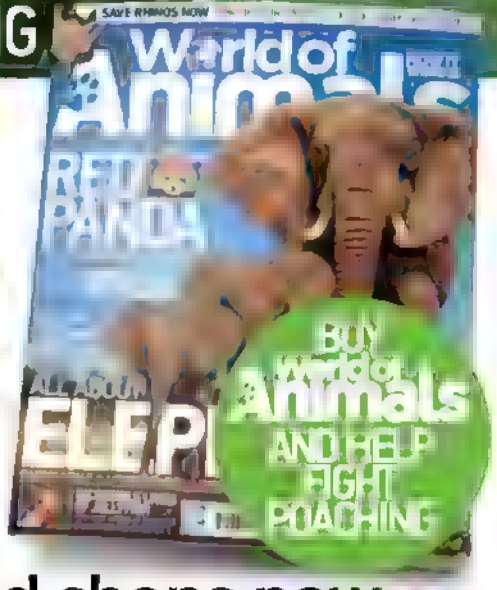

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Heroes & Villains

Sitting Bull

A Sioux Indian chief and spiritual leader determined to protect traditional ways of life

Written by Melanie Tibbs

After two days of fierce fighting near the Little Bighorn River on the plains of eastern Montana in 1876, 600 men led by George Armstrong Custer were defeated by a confederation of 3,000 warriors from Native American tribes. Custer himself was killed, as were two of his brothers, a nephew and a brother-in-law. The total US casualty count was 268 dead and 55 injured. For Lakota chief and holy man Sitting Bull, this was a great victory in the violent and desperate struggle for the Sioux tribes' survival on the North American Great Plains. It was also the realisation of a vision the medicine man had experienced at a ceremony not three months earlier.

Throughout the 19th century, native Sioux tribes had been pushed further and further west as white settlers expanded into the American heartland from the colonies on the eastern seaboard. The Great Sioux wars of the 1870s culminated in the Battle of the Little Bighorn, where Custer's infamous last stand took place. The natives saw the battle as their last chance to save their homelands and they fought with desperation and determination. "The whites want a war and we will give it to them", said Sitting Bull. After decades of seeing tribes lose their lands to white men and being forced to live on government controlled reservations, the tribes united in their struggle for survival under the leadership of Sitting Bull, who remained defiant toward American military power and contemptuous of American promises.

Born on the Grand River in present-day South Dakota, Sitting Bull was originally named Slow by his chieftain father because he was always very careful and slow to take action. Slow grew up as a typical child in the Lakota Sioux tribe. He learned how to ride horses, shoot a bow and hunt buffalo, and he dreamt of one day becoming a great warrior. A scout who met Sitting Bull when he was still a boy described him in a later account as "a boy of rather stocky appearance, not 'straight as an arrow' like the traditional Indian. He was fearless under all circumstances, a magnificent rider, an accurate shot and capable of enduring an extraordinary amount of fatigue."

> Sitting Bull was regarded as a spiritual leader whose visions gave him sacred powers

At 14, Slow joined his first war party, taking part in a battle against the Crow tribe, where he bravely charged a warrior and knocked him down. When the party returned to camp, Slow's father gave him the name Sitting Bull in honour of his bravery. It was a name he would live up to throughout his life.

Because his tribe lived and hunted north of the early routes of western travel, Sitting Bull had little contact with white men until the 1862 Santee Sioux uprising, an armed conflict between the US and several bands of the eastern Sioux. The defeated Sioux were driven west to the plains where Sitting Bull, now a chief himself, heard what life was like on a government-controlled reservation, and began to understand that pacts with white men rarely lasted. Desperate for his people to retain their culture, traditions and sacred lands, Sitting Bull resolved to keep his tribe away from the white man's world and never to sign a treaty that would force them to live on a reservation.

Sitting Bull's disdain for treaties and reservation life soon attracted a large following, not only from

Native Americans were rounded up in reservations by the American government

What he was fighting against

Indian reservations

Toward the end of the 19th century, following decades of westward expansion, the US signed treaties with surrendering Native Americans or conquered those who resisted encroachment into their homelands. In exchange for large tracts of land and the valuable natural resources they contained, the government agreed to provide reservations, off-limits to new white settlers.

The end of traditions

Beside the moral problem of depriving a people of life on their historic land, many issues plagued the reservations. Nomadic tribes, now confined, lost their means of subsistence. Farmers found themselves with land unsuitable for agriculture and hostile tribes were often forced into the same areas. The results were disastrous.

Driven to war

After treaties were made with the Plains Indians in 1861, white miners were able to cross the Great Plains by using the Bozeman Trail, with the US Army building forts along the trail to protect them. The trail ran through the Sioux' buffalo hunting grounds, making their traditional way of life almost impossible. The Sioux responded with war.

Loss of more land

In 1887, the Dawes General Allotment Act was passed. It tried to weaken traditional bonds of Indian society by making land ownership private rather than shared. The government broke up reservation land and distributed it to individuals, selling the remainder. It reduced the remaining Native American-controlled land by about two-thirds.

Battle of Wounded Knee

When Sioux tribes protested, the US Army shot and killed at least 150 near Wounded Knee Creek in South Dakota in 1890. Because of this massacre, The Ghost Dance, a religious movement prophesying the return of buffalo herds and disappearance of the settlers, gradually died out.

"He led them in the sun dance ritual, offering prayers to their Great Spirit, and slashing his arms 100 times as a sign of sacrifice"

At a sun dance ceremony on the Little Bighorn River, Sitting Bull danced for 36 hours

General Custer rose to fame despite a chequered history in the US Army

How he defeated Custer

Lieutenant Colonel George Custer is remembered for his famous 'last stand' along the Little Bighorn River. Born in Ohio in 1839, Custer graduated at the bottom of his military academy class and was court-marshalled for not obeying his duties as an officer of the guard. With the Civil War raging, though, he was not punished. Custer proved himself a worthy officer in that brutal war and aged just 23 was the youngest officer ever to make the rank of general. However, after the war he was stripped of his commission.

Having enlisted in the regular Army in 1866, Custer only strengthened his reputation for not following orders. In 1868, he led an attack on a band of Southern Cheyenne, even though the tribe had given in to the demands of the US government and were flying the white flag of truce on the morning of Custer's attack.

In 1876, Custer was sent to lead a force to defeat Lakota Sioux and Northern Cheyenne warriors. On 25 June, Custer's scouts told him that a gigantic Indian village lay in the valley of the Little Bighorn River. Dismissing the scouts' claim that the village was extraordinarily large as exaggerated, Custer split his force in order to attack the encampment from two sides. However, he had miscalculated the number of Indian warriors and the depth of the river he had to cross. It took less than an hour for the Native Americans' arrows and bullets to wipe out General Custer and his men.

"Desperate for his people to retain their culture, traditions and sacred lands, Sitting Bull resolved to keep his tribe away from the white man's world"

the Sioux but from the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes as well. Widely respected for his bravery and insight, he became head chief of the Lakota nation from around 1868. In early encounters with US soldiers encroaching on native territory, Sitting Bull learned their ways of fighting, strengths and weaknesses. He combined this analytical approach with raw courage. Once, during a battle with soldiers protecting railroad workers on the Yellowstone River, Sitting Bull led four other warriors out between the lines, sat calmly sharing a pipe with them as bullets buzzed around, before casually walking away.

However, the relative peace and tentative expansion of territory by white settlers was shattered in 1874 when gold was discovered in the Black Hills of South Dakota, an area sacred to many tribes and placed off-limits to white settlement by the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868. Prospectors eager to make their fortune rushed to the Black Hills in spite of the treaty, provoking the Lakota to defend their land. The US ordered all Sioux that lived outside the Indian Reservation to move inside it. Sitting Bull refused, saying that reservations were like prisons and he would not be "shut up in a corral."

The US government often broke treaties made with Indian tribes as they pushed further west with their settlements

As the US forces began to hunt down the Sioux Sitting Bull formed a war camp. In 1876, as three columns of federal troops moved into the area the Indian chief summoned the Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes to his camp on Rosebud Creek in Montana Territory. There he led them in the sun dance ritual, offering prayers to Wakan Tanka, their Great Spirit, and slashing his arms 100 times as a sign of sacrifice. During this ceremony, he had a vision in which he saw soldiers falling into the Lakota camp like grasshoppers falling from the sky; the prophesy would become a reality at Little Bighorn three months later.

Having moved their encampment to the Little Bighorn and gained the support of more warriors, the tribes were attacked on 25 June by the 7th Cavalry under Custer, whose badly outnumbered troops first rushed the encampment, as if in fulfilment of Sitting Bull's vision, and then made a last doomed stand on a nearby ridge, where they were destroyed. The event marked the most decisive Native American victory and the worst US Army defeat in the long Plains Indian War. The demise of Custer and his men outraged many white Americans and confirmed to them

Defining moment

Forging resolve July 1864

Sitting Bull is one of the defenders when General Alfred Sully uses artillery against a Teton encampment at Killdeer Mountain. After the event he forms his resolve to keep his people away from the white man's world and never to sign a treaty that will force them to live on a reservation. Sitting Bull continually warns his followers that their survival as free Indians depends upon having free access to their traditional buffalo hunting grounds. He takes his followers to the pristine valleys of the Powder and Yellowstone rivers where buffalo and other game remain abundant.

Timeline

1831

Born to the Lakota tribe
Sitting Bull or, in the Sioux language, Tatanka Yotanka, is born in the Grand River Valley in what is now South Dakota. His chieftain father, Jumping Bull, names him Slow as a child for his thoughtful and reserved nature.
1831

First battle
Sitting Bull first goes into battle in a raid on another tribe, the Crow. After the battle he earns his now-famous adult name for his bravery. 'Sitting Bull' refers to a recalcitrant bull sitting on its haunches.
1845

Learning about the white man
Because the Lakota Sioux live and hunt north of the early routes of western travel, Sitting Bull has little contact with whites until the Santee Sioux uprising in Minnesota takes place.
1862

Gaining experience
Beginning in the summer, columns of US soldiers repeatedly invade the Powder River country. Sitting Bull has occasional encounters with them, learning their ways of fighting, their strengths and weaknesses.
1865

their image of the Indians as wild and bloodthirsty. The US government increased its efforts to subdue the tribes and sent thousands more cavalrymen to the area. Over the next year, they relentlessly pursued the Lakota, forcing chief after chief to surrender. But Sitting Bull remained defiant. In 1877 he led his band across the border into Canada, beyond the reach of the US Army, and when he was offered a pardon in exchange for settling on a reservation angrily refused.

Sitting Bull performed for Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, giving his earnings to poor white people

However, living in a land without buffalo was almost impossible and finding it difficult to feed his people, Sitting Bull finally came south to surrender after four long years. He was sent to Standing Rock Reservation, and when his reception there raised fears that he might inspire a fresh uprising, was sent further down the Missouri River to Fort Randall, where he and his followers were held for nearly two years as prisoners of war. Finally, in 1883, Sitting Bull re-joined his tribe at Standing Rock. Those in charge were determined to deny the great chief any special privileges, even forcing him to work in the fields, hoe in hand. But Sitting Bull still knew his own authority, and when a delegation of US senators came to discuss opening part of the reservation to white settlers, he spoke forcefully, though in vain, against their plan.

Two years later Sitting Bull was allowed to leave the reservation to join Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, earning $50 a week for riding once around the arena, in addition to whatever he could charge for his autograph and picture. There he met President Grover Cleveland as well as the famous sharpshooter Annie Oakley, who said the Sioux warrior "made a great pet of me." However life on the road was unpleasant with crowds often hissing, while the newspapers termed Sitting Bull "as mild mannered a man as ever cut a throat or scalped a helpless woman." He stayed only four months with the show, unable to tolerate white society or the damage to his pride any longer.

Returning to Standing Rock, he lived in a cabin on the Grand River, near his birthplace. Soon after his return, he had another mystical vision. This time he saw a meadowlark alight on a hillock beside him and heard it say, "Your own people, Lakotas, will kill you."

In the autumn of 1890, a Lakota named Kicking Bear came to Sitting Bull with news of the Ghost Dance, a ceremony that promised to rid the land of white people. Lakota had already adopted the ceremony at the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations, and Indian agents there had called for troops to bring the growing movement under control. At Standing Rock, the authorities feared that Sitting Bull, revered as a spiritual leader, would join the Ghost Dancers and so sent 43 Lakota policemen to bring him in. Before dawn on 15 December 1890, the policemen burst into Sitting Bull's cabin and dragged him outside, where his followers were gathering to protect him. In the ensuing gunfight, one of the Lakota policemen put a bullet through Sitting Bull's head.

Chief Sitting Bull is remembered among the Lakota not only as an inspirational leader but also as a loving father, a gifted singer, a man always affable and friendly toward others and whose deep religious faith gave him prophetic insight and lent special power to his prayers. He inherited from his father the chieftainship of a part of the Sioux tribe, but his remarkable ascendancy over other tribes was thanks to his spiritual leadership, his talents as a politician and an unshakable determination to preserve his people's way of life.

Sitting Bull photographed in 1885

Defining moment

Battle of the Little Bighorn
25-26 June 1876

Determined to resist US efforts to force them onto reservations, Indians under the leadership of Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, also a Sioux chief, wipe out Lieutenant Colonel George Custer and much of his 7th Cavalry at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. It is the Indians' greatest victory and the army's worst defeat in the long and bloody Plains Indian War. Over 10,000 Indians gather in a massive camp along the southern Montana river. "We must stand together or they will kill us separately", Sitting Bull tells them.

1890

- **Increasing influence** Another Lakota leader, Red Cloud, signs the Fort Laramie Treaty, and then agrees to lead his people to life on a reservation. In the aftermath, Red Cloud's influence wanes and Sitting Bull's grows in turn. **1868**
- **Plains gold rush** Gold is discovered in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The US wants access to the gold without interference from the natives. They order all Sioux living outside the Sioux Reservation to move inside it. Sitting Bull refuses. **1874**
- **Return and surrender** Having fled over the border to Canada after the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1877, Sitting Bull surrenders to the US and is held as a prisoner of war for a time at Fort Randal in South Dakota Territory. **19 July 1881**
- **Living on a reservation** Sitting Bull is permitted to live on Standing Rock Reservation, where he continues to use his influence among the Native Americans to attempt to keep Sioux lands from being taken by the government. **1883**
- **Travelling show** Sitting Bull travels for a season with Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show. However he can only tolerate white company for a few months, due to their hostile behaviour toward him, and soon returns to the reservation. **1885**
- **Death of a leader** A US Indian agent at Fort Yates fears the Lakota leader will flee the reservation. Eight policemen and seven of Sitting Bull's supporters are killed in an ensuing fight, along with the great man himself. **15 December 1890**

© Alamy

What was it like?

CAIRO, 1811

In a time of great transition, European influence and conflicting ideals, Cairo's tainted past came to a head under the wing of Muhammad Ali

Following the French occupation of Egypt from 1798 to 1801, Egypt found itself on the cusp of great societal change as new Western ideas began to infiltrate the country. Muhammad Ali, a Muslim of Macedonian birth, was second-in-command of an Ottoman army that marched on Egypt to assume control after the departure of French forces. Ali was a shrewd man who, through the gift of a silver tongue, formed allegiances with different groups in Cairo and eliminated his opposition one-by-one.

By 1811, the only thing standing between Ali and supreme power in the city were the Mamelukes, a group of slave warriors that had effectively ruled Egypt for 600 years by this point. Ali invited 300 Mameluke officials to the Cairo citadel under the guise of a celebration – what they were met with was a massacre. Upon arrival at the citadel, the Mameluke attendees were gathered in a long chamber and mercilessly executed, shattering their rule in the process and giving Ali the impetus to assume complete control of the city.

Egypt was about to undergo a radical transformation as Ali looked to establish the country along the same lines as a powerful, European-style state. To this end he looked to streamline the economy, train a professional bureaucracy and build a modern military as Egypt underwent one of the greatest changes in its long and eventful history.

Technology

Cairo's technology was still in a primitive state, mostly tied into agricultural practices. As Ali's reign began after culling the remaining Mamelukes in Cairo, a shift in technology saw the city move into a more industrialised state, with advances in textile production and weapons technology.

Cairo underwent major technological advances from 1811 onwards.

Finance

Economy in early-19th-century Cairo was still rooted in trade and agriculture. In 1811 reforms were introduced to ensure naturally produced goods were sold direct to the state, allowing Cairo to prosper from a trade surplus and new foreign trade agreements.

Cairo's economy was booming during the 19th century.

Industry

Through Ali's influence, Egypt became the first country in the Middle East to develop modern factory industries. These were mostly rooted in the production of textile products, due to the availability of resources. Military production began shortly after.

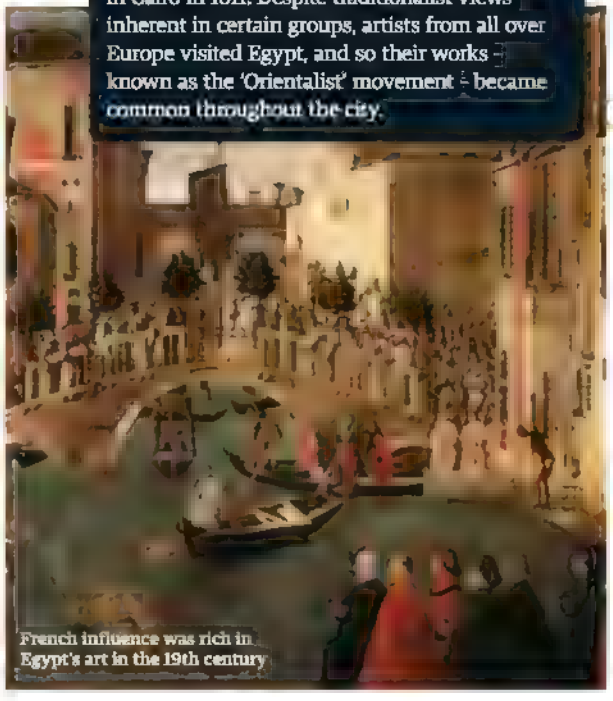
Military

Egypt had no national army, so one of the ways Ali maintained control of the country was through his contingent of the Ottoman army that had come to Egypt with him ten years earlier. His first port of call was to recruit and train a European-style army to further protect Cairo, as years of conflict had left it weak to outside forces.

Ali was sent to reoccupy Egypt following Napoleon's withdrawal

Art

Due to the European influence following the French occupation, cultures were conflicted in Cairo in 1811. Despite traditionalist views inherent in certain groups, artists from all over Europe visited Egypt, and so their works – known as the 'Orientalist' movement – became common throughout the city.



French influence was rich in Egypt's art in the 19th century

Government

Ali was mostly concerned with creating a more European style of government to helm a new Egypt from its base in Cairo. The main facet of his plan was to form a professional bureaucracy, filling the empty ex-Mameluke positions in government with chosen officials.

A meeting between Muhammad Ali and British envoys

© Army Museum Ordrupgaard

Herbert 'H' Jones' VC

Why did he win it?
He charged alone against an enemy machine-gun nest that was pinning down British soldiers and halting their progress.

Where was the battle?
The British troops were advancing across a thin narrow strip of land on the east portion of the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic. The Battle of Goose Green was the first major land conflict of the Falklands War between Great Britain and Argentine forces.

When did it take place?
28 May 1982.

When was he awarded the VC?
He was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross in October 1982.

What was the popular reaction?
Though he is among the best-known decorated servicemen of the Falklands War, and was widely mourned in the UK at the time, many have since questioned Jones' decision to leave his men without their leader.

Steel helmets abandoned by Argentine armed forces who surrendered at Goose Green to British Falklands Task Force troops

Herbert 'H' Jones

THE FALKLANDS WAR, BATTLE OF GOOSE GREEN, 28 MAY 1982

Written by Tim Williamson

As the smallest glows of dawn begin to bleed through the clouds, the men of 2nd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment (2 Para), pick their way south across the barren terrain in the gloom. The British paratroopers are over eight hours into their operation – a large-scale raid to capture Goose Green and secure the nearby airfield – but this cold May morning is just the beginning of a long and bloody day. Commanding officer of the battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert 'H' Jones, is confident that sustained attacking momentum is essential to achieve unquestionable victory over the Argentine defenders, but this plan will soon be thrown into disarray.

Lt Col Jones was only too aware of the importance of 2 Para's mission. Nearly two months earlier Argentine forces had swept onto the Falkland Islands, seizing the capital of Port Stanley and control of the entire archipelago. The British Parliament was swift to respond and soon a task force was en route to the island. It was down to the experienced battalion commander to make sure that this, the first major land battle of the Falklands War, was nothing short of absolute victory.

Graduating from the world-famous military college at Sandhurst some 22 years previous, Jones had served all over the world during his career and was even awarded an OBE (Most Honourable Order of the British Empire) for services in Rhodesia. While his reputation preceded him, however, his command style was far from conventional. Described as a charismatic, stubborn and at times a fiery character, Jones expected much of the men under his command, but was always eager to lead from the front and set the example.

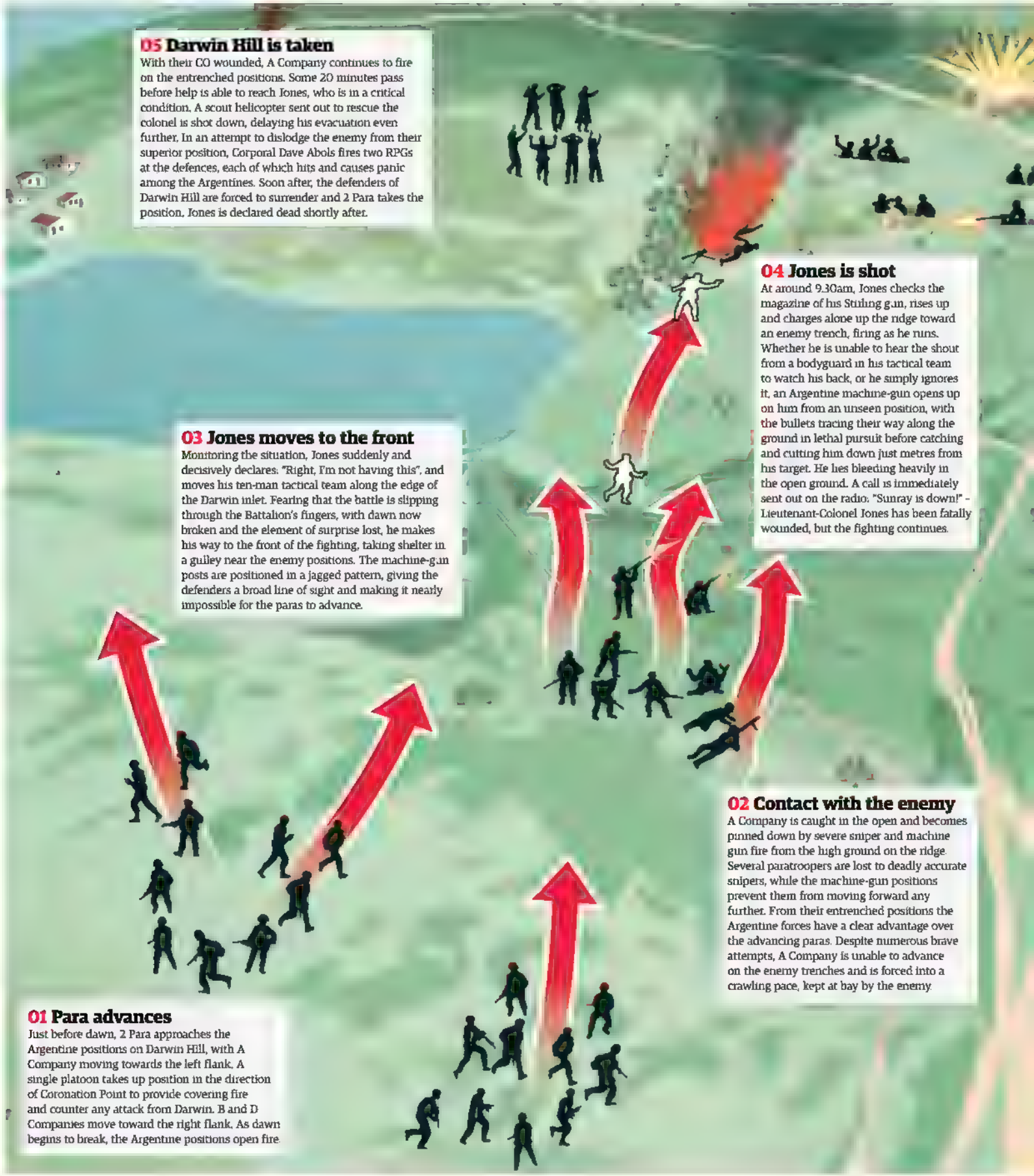
As 2 Para continued to advance toward the enemy, the heavy weight of expectation was felt by all soldiers and officers. Though all four companies (A, B, C and D) of the battalion had so far encountered little resistance as they made their way down the isthmus during the night, they were now dispersed in the dark and had little idea of one another's exact location. Worse still, the nearby HMS Arrow would be forced away from the coastline and into safer waters before daylight, removing any chance of fire support from the sea and neither Jones nor the men of 2 Para knew they faced a far larger Argentine force than previously thought, who were entrenched and waiting for them as the dawn rose, their sights fixed north toward the direction of the night's firefights.

As A Company makes its way around Darwin Bay, on the battalion's left flank, the daylight reveals the foreboding sight of Darwin Hill rising to some 30 metres (100 feet) above its namesake settlement. Soon after, gunfire begins rattling from the enemy positions entrenched on the hill, halting the entire company's progress, the Argentinean forces using the tactical advantage of the rising slopes to keep the British troops pinned down. As the grim greys and browns of the battlefield violently spatter upward under artillery shells, mortar rounds and grenades, the panicked calls of the wounded mingle with urgent shouted commands from the officers.

Seeing the attack continue to falter, Jones moves his tactical HQ, comprising of ten or so men, to the thick of the fighting to take the battle by the scruff of the neck. Moving up to A Company, he shelters alongside Darwin Bay to observe the terrain, then further forward right up to within metres of the Argentine trenches.

Though the day would see many acts of bravery, what happened next stands above them all for its sheer daring. Spotting a particular enemy position that was pinning down his men, Jones made an inexplicable decision that would shock both the enemy and the troops by his side, but was typical of his uncompromising approach to leadership. With the rattle of machine-gun fire still clattering through the air, the CO fixed his sights ahead, checked his magazine and charged alone across the dark slope toward the enemy trench.

"Gunfire begins rattling from the enemy positions entrenched on the hill"



05 Darwin Hill is taken

With their CO wounded, A Company continues to fire on the entrenched positions. Some 20 minutes pass before help is able to reach Jones, who is in a critical condition. A scout helicopter sent out to rescue the colonel is shot down, delaying his evacuation even further. In an attempt to dislodge the enemy from their superior position, Corporal Dave Abols fires two RPGs at the defences, each of which hits and causes panic among the Argentines. Soon after, the defenders of Darwin Hill are forced to surrender and 2 Para takes the position. Jones is declared dead shortly after.

04 Jones is shot

At around 9.30am, Jones checks the magazine of his Stirling gun, rises up and charges alone up the ridge toward an enemy trench, firing as he runs. Whether he is unable to hear the shout from a bodyguard in his tactical team to watch his back, or he simply ignores it, an Argentine machine-gun opens up on him from an unseen position, with the bullets tracing their way along the ground in lethal pursuit before catching and cutting him down just metres from his target. He lies bleeding heavily in the open ground. A call is immediately sent out on the radio: "Sunray is down!" - Lieutenant-Colonel Jones has been fatally wounded, but the fighting continues.

03 Jones moves to the front

Monitoring the situation, Jones suddenly and decisively declares: "Right, I'm not having this", and moves his ten-man tactical team along the edge of the Darwin inlet. Fearing that the battle is slipping through the Battalion's fingers, with dawn now broken and the element of surprise lost, he makes his way to the front of the fighting, taking shelter in a gulley near the enemy positions. The machine-gun posts are positioned in a jagged pattern, giving the defenders a broad line of sight and making it nearly impossible for the paras to advance.

02 Contact with the enemy

A Company is caught in the open and becomes pinned down by severe sniper and machine gun fire from the high ground on the ridge. Several paratroopers are lost to deadly accurate snipers, while the machine-gun positions prevent them from moving forward any further. From their entrenched positions the Argentine forces have a clear advantage over the advancing paras. Despite numerous brave attempts, A Company is unable to advance on the enemy trenches and is forced into a crawling pace, kept at bay by the enemy.

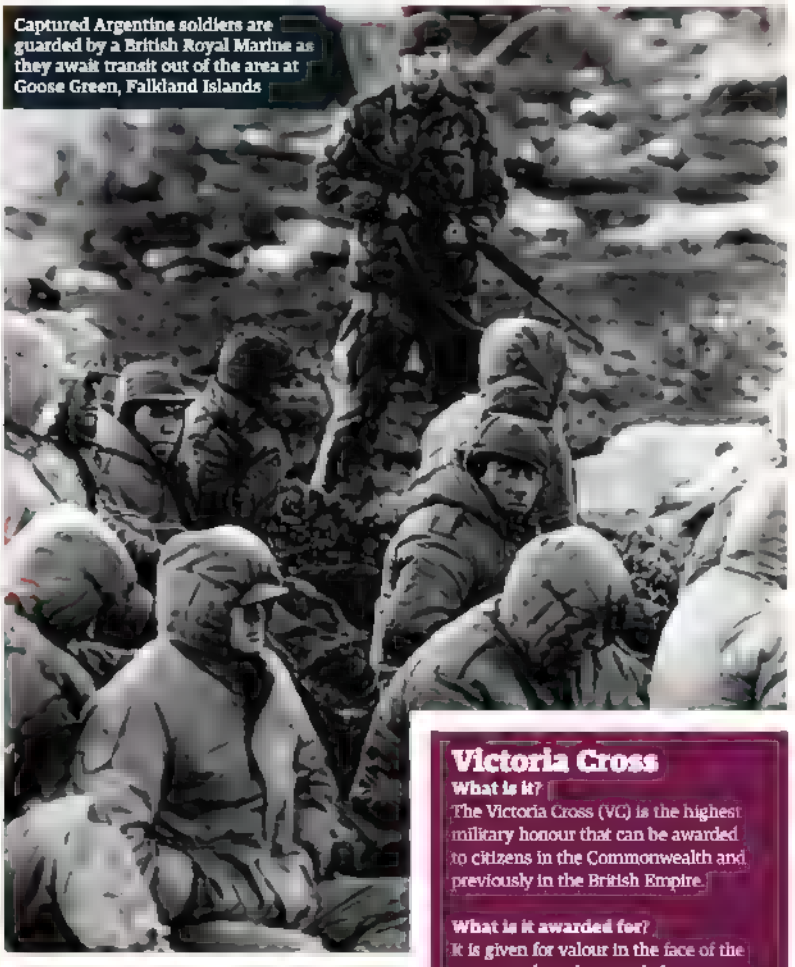
01 Para advances

Just before dawn, 2 Para approaches the Argentine positions on Darwin Hill, with A Company moving towards the left flank. A single platoon takes up position in the direction of Coronation Point to provide covering fire and counter any attack from Darwin. B and D Companies move toward the right flank. As dawn begins to break, the Argentine positions open fire.

Praise for a hero

"I believe in what H did, and I think he was very brave... If you are a leader of men, that's where you are: at the front" ***Sara Jones, widow of Lt Col Jones***

"His intense commitment and profound sense of duty was likely to demand and secure the ultimate sacrifice" ***John Wilsey, friend and biographer***



Captured Argentine soldiers are guarded by a British Royal Marine as they await transit out of the area at Goose Green, Falkland Islands

The aftermath

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones was just one of 17 British and nearly 50 Argentine soldiers killed at the Battle of Goose Green. The first major land battle of the war had been brutal, but was heralded as a great success back in Britain. Over 900 Argentine POWs had been taken, the crucial airfield was secured and the civilian population of Goose Green liberated. Jones's body was buried in a battlefield grave nearby, before being transferred to the permanent military cemetery on the island, where it rests today. A memorial in tribute to him and the men of 2 Para now stands where the battle took place. The Falklands War would continue for another month, with the bitter fighting seeing scores more British and Argentine casualties until the occupying force garrisoned in Port Stanley finally surrendered on 14 June 1982.

Victoria Cross

What is it?
The Victoria Cross (VC) is the highest military honour that can be awarded to citizens in the Commonwealth and previously in the British Empire.

What is it awarded for?
It is given for valour in the face of the enemy and can be awarded to anyone under military command.

Why was it introduced?
To honour acts of bravery during the Crimean War (1853-1856). Previously there was no standardised system for recognising gallantry regardless of length of service or rank.

What does it say on the VC?
The inscription is 'for valour' after Queen Victoria turned down the initial suggestion of 'For the brave', saying that all of her soldiers were brave.

How often has it been awarded?
The VC has been awarded 1,355 times, but only 14 times since the end of WWII.

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Bluffer's Guide
Mexican Revolution

MEXICO 1910-1920

What was it?

The Mexican Revolution was the name given to a series of battles, rebellions, uprisings and assassinations that occurred in the country in the 1910s. Beginning as an uprising against long-term dictator Porfirio Díaz, it mushroomed to encompass multiple would-be leaders.

Why did it start?

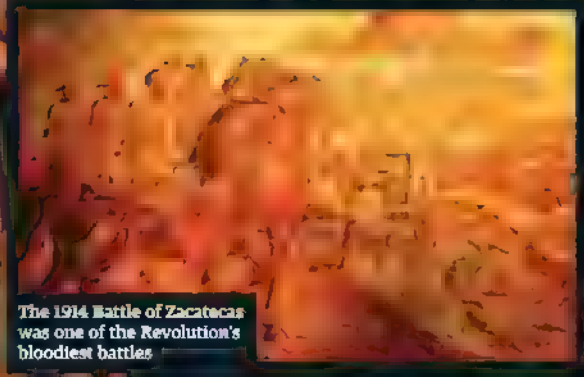
The events of what historians term as the start of the Revolution are considered to have begun in 1910. This was when exiled political opponent Francisco I Madero made a call to arms following the disputed election of the same year in which Porfino Díaz had declared himself the winner and given himself an eighth term in office

Who fought?

The fighting engulfed pretty much the entire country. Madero had allies everywhere, with peasant leader Emiliano Zapata attacking the large government-run ranches – known as haciendas – in the south, and Pascual Orozco and Pancho Villa assaulting the federal garrisons in the north. Díaz, who had been in power for nearly three decades, fled the country when the revolutionary forces closed in on Mexico City

Continuing conflict

Even when Díaz was removed, the future of the country wasn't secure. The survivors from the old regime hated Madero and he fell out with those who had previously supported him. Zapata and Orozco rebelled, but while the latter was defeated, Madero was killed in 1913 at the hands of veteran general Victoriano Huerta.



The 1914 Battle of Zacatecas was one of the Revolution's bloodiest battles

US troops

The US generally tried to stay out of the conflict, issuing warnings if harm came to any of its citizens. Only twice during the decade-long revolution did they send troops south, in 1914 and 1916 when troops were sent across the border in order to capture Pancho Villa.

New constitution unveiled

In 1917 President Venustiano Carranza unveiled the modern Mexican constitution, which promised the restoration of lands to native peoples, the separation of church and state and economic and educational reforms. However, it was decades before most of the reforms the highly progressive political document promised became a reality.

How the Revolution ended

The conflict eventually ended when Carranza reneged on his promise to support Obregón after the 1920 elections, causing his popular ally to march on the city. Carranza fled, being assassinated by Obregón's allies later on. This left Obregón free to become president, serving a four-year term. The Revolution proper ended in 1920, although fighting and unrest was prevalent for another decade after.

Obregón became president in 1920

Never forgotten

The Revolution is commemorated as a landmark event in Mexican history, with the population marking every third Monday in November – near or around 20 November – as the start of the Revolution, with various parades and ceremonies being put on.

The 1910 revolution wasn't the first major conflict in the nation's history – the Mexican War of Independence saw prolonged fighting

Key figures

Porfirio Díaz
1830-1915
He served for nearly 30 years as president, although his unpopularity would lead to the events of the Revolution.

Francisco I Madero
1873-1913
Instead of heralding a new dawn for Mexico, his rule would actually lead to even more instability and chaos.

Victoriano Huerta
1850-1916
The man who overthrew Madero is despised by modern-day Mexicans, often referred to as El Chacal (the Jackal).

Venustiano Carranza
1859-1920
Drafted the country's constitution during his brief tenure as president, before being removed by Obregón.

Álvaro Obregón
1880-1928
The former farmer became president in 1920, but was assassinated eight years later.

Major events

Díaz imprisons Madero
1910
Afraid of the popularity of his new political rival, this action kick-started the Revolution.

Treaty of Ciudad Juarez
21 May 1911
Díaz agreed to abdicate his rule, which would be handed over to Francisco Madero.

Huerta overthrows Madero
18 February 1913
Having captured Madero, Huerta undertook a coup d'etat, which forced Madero to resign.

Battle of Zacatecas
23 June 1914
Pancho Villa inflicted a crushing defeat on Huerta, who was forced to flee the country.

Obregón becomes president
1920
Having usurped Carranza, Obregón took power, beginning a four-year term as president.

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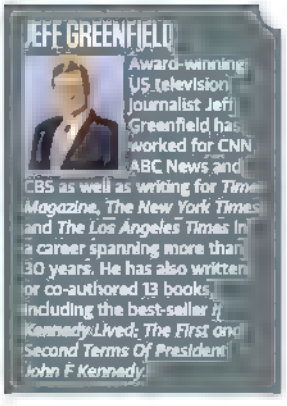
What if...
JFK hadn't been assassinated?

USA, 1963

Written by Ben Biggs


JEFF GREENFIELD
Award-winning US television journalist Jeff Greenfield has worked for CNN, ABC News and CBS as well as writing for *Time Magazine*, *The New York Times* and *The Los Angeles Times* in a career spanning more than 30 years. He has also written or co-authored 13 books, including the best-seller *If Kennedy Lived: The First and Second Terms Of President John F Kennedy*.

What would have happened if JFK hadn't been assassinated in Dallas in 1963?

It's entirely possible that if Kennedy had survived that his vice president, Lyndon Johnson, would have been forced out of public life. The day Kennedy was shot in Dallas there were two different investigations into Lyndon Johnson's finances. One on Capitol Hill by a Senate committee that had alleged he had taken kickbacks and the other by *Life Magazine*, which at the time was one of the most important publications in America. It asked how a man who had been on the public payroll all his life could accumulate so much money. Now, when Kennedy was killed, these came to an instant end because nobody was interested in further shocking an already traumatised nation.

Had Kennedy survived, the impulse would have been accelerated to figure out what was up with this guy who after all, would have remained a heartbeat, as they say, away from the White House. So I think the first consequence was that Lyndon Johnson would have been forced out of public life by a scandal and there's a very good chance of that.

Would the Cold War and tensions with the Soviet Union have escalated in the same way if Kennedy had survived two terms?

The thing I would stress is that a lot of people look at the way Kennedy ran for president, very hawkish, very militant and in his inaugural speech he said would pay any price, bear any burden. But they failed to recognise how much the Cuban missile crisis had affected him. It's pretty clear that he and Khrushchev [Former General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union] had come close to presiding over a nuclear holocaust, it dramatically changed the way he looked at the world. That's when he began looking for common ground with the Soviet Union: a test-ban treaty, possibly other steps to turn down the temperature of the Cold War.

How would the Vietnam War been affected?

In terms of an international scandal, the big debate was of course the war in Vietnam. Here you're dealing in probabilities, when you do alternate history – at least when I do it – is get as close as possible to what the players said and thought at the time when you take history down a different path. The evidence is, during the fall of 1963, Kennedy had realised that Vietnam was a losing proposition. He had carelessly authorised – or didn't stop – a coup that had put new people in charge of South Vietnam. He saw this as a situation that violated a fundamental belief of his about committing large numbers of Americans to a land war in Asia. He had always said to people that he wanted to disengage but he couldn't do it until he was re-elected in 1964 – the politics wouldn't let him. He would have been accused of being soft on communism. My best guess is that he would have played for time in 1964, tried to keep the status quo and tried to keep any incidents from arising. I think that the Gulf of Tonkin incident [two separate confrontations involving North Vietnam and the United States around the Gulf of Tonkin] would never have happened. He would have been confronted in 1964 with a possible incident in the Gulf of Tonkin, but he certainly never would have asked congress for the blank cheque that Johnson sought.

My best guess is that he would not have moved the way Johnson did, very quickly and secretly to increase the American commitment. I think we would have been spared a war in Vietnam. And if we had been, the cultural clash in the US would have been very different in the late 1960s. We would have drugs, we would have had sex, we would have had long hair... we wouldn't have had a group of protestors who saw in Vietnam proof that the country was not thrown on the wrong course, but it was somehow malicious... to use George Bush's term 'a kind of general protest movement.'

Do you think that he would have become more of an icon for that generation?

Interestingly enough I think not – or less so. Because it was his death, his martyrdom, that made him such an icon. I think that wouldn't have been the case, because when you take someone violently off the scene at his peak, he becomes idolised. I think he would have [become more involved in] public service, domestic Peace Corps, stuff like that. I think that would have been accelerated, because that was something

“By the time he would have served a second term no one knows how his health would have been”

If JFK had served a second term, the USA might have become less involved in the Vietnam War

he was very passionate about. On the other hand, the other thing that was a danger when he went to Dallas was that his private life was being looked at very carefully by some members of the press. The idea that nobody knew, that it was a different era was true, but you had some very significant investigative reporters who were sniffing around Kennedy's private life. I think he and his brother Robert would have worked very hard to keep that secret. Maybe they would have succeeded – we forget how tough-minded he could be back then in terms of intimidating the press with threats of hack investigations and anti-trust. But I think enough would have leaked out to have an impact on his reputation. Not dying at 46 [years old] means the martyrdom and idolisation wouldn't have happened.

JFK's relationship with Marilyn Monroe is legendary today. Do you think the US would have experienced something akin to the Clinton scandal?
I tell you what would have been different: I asked some people whether Kennedy could have survived this scandal – they said "of course not." The cultural climate of the US in [the early-1960s] compared to the 1990s was just radically different. In 1964 we had a presidential candidate – Nelson Rockefeller – who lost a key presidential primary just as his wife gave birth to a baby and it reminded people that he had left his older wife for a younger woman. We had never had a divorced president in 1964 and there was no idea of 'oh well, it's private, everybody plays around a bit.' I think it would have been far more shocking. The culture was only beginning to change by the mid-1960s. So that's why I think they would have had to work so hard to prevent the story from becoming public. It was just a different time completely.

How long do you think Jackie would have endured it?
What Jackie might do is create a kind of informal separation, "I'm going to New York, I'm setting up my own life, we're not going to divorce or anything but I'm finding my own way." I have no way of knowing, but I do think she would have tried to make a life for herself. You forget that when Jackie was first lady, she was 31 years old – breathtakingly young. So you're talking about a woman now, not quite reaching her 40th year and she's stood by her husband. But she doesn't have to do

How would it be different?

Real timeline

1952

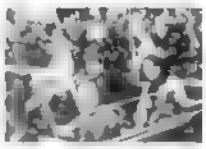
- **JFK is elected to the Senate**
  After eight years in the House of Representatives, Kennedy wins the 1952 election for a seat in the Senate. He marries Jacqueline Lee Bouvier the following year.
  4 November 1952

- **Kennedy becomes president**
  A well-organised campaign and support from Lyndon B Johnson sees Kennedy defeat Republican candidate Richard Nixon in the presidential election, to become the 35th president of the United States of America.
  8 November 1960

- **Peace Corps created**
  Executive Order 10924 establishes this volunteer US programme to promote relations between America and the rest of the world.
  1 March 1961

- **Start of the Cuban missile crisis**
  A CIA spy plane takes photographs of ballistic missile sites being built in Cuba by the Soviets. Kennedy reacts by creating a naval quarantine that inspects all Soviet ships arriving at Cuba.
  14 October 1962

- **JFK assassinated**
  While visiting Dallas, Texas, riding in an open-top car, Kennedy is shot three times: once in the head, once in the back and once in the neck, dying from his wounds.
  22 November 1963



Real timeline

Alternate timeline

- **Concerns about Vietnam**
  In his assessment of the Vietnam situation, Kennedy says: "We don't have a prayer of staying in Vietnam [...] They are going to throw our asses out [...] but I can't give up that territory to the communists and get the American people to re-elect me."
  April 1963

The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in 1962 was an important moment for civil rights, but JFK's record on this issue wasn't as strong as his successor's would be

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that any more because he's not running for anything, so I do think she would have tried to find a life for herself, with or without Kennedy.

We also don't know what his health was like. Someone asked him: "Why are you running for president?" in 1960, "You're so young." He said: "I don't know what my health is going to be like in eight years." He suffered from all kinds of ailments: he had Addison's disease, he had horrible intestinal problems, he apparently had an untreated venereal disease, the combination of drugs he was taking for Addison's and his injury from the war made his back [ache], just agony. One historian praises him for his sheer raw courage going through a day given what he had. But by the time he would have served a second term and in his early 50s, no one knows how his health would have been.

JFK pushed for the Civil Rights Act – his death was a kind of catalyst for the 1964 act. Would it have been legislated as quickly if it weren't for his assassination?
Here I think Johnson's success would not have been equalled by Kennedy, for a couple of reasons: Johnson used him and his death as a very powerful emotional lever to get those laws through. Second: Johnson was a master of the Senate. He understood how it worked in a way that the Kennedys just didn't. As a southerner, a Texan, he was able to understand the inner workings of the Senate and, following 1964, he had a kind of legislative – or in your terms – parliamentary majority. He actually had the votes in Congress to get it through.

I also think Kennedy wasn't as passionate about Civil Rights. He came to it late and Johnson, even though he was a southerner, had a kind of gut feeling that he could actually do this. That speech Johnson gave, the 'we shall overcome' speech in 1965 is, I believe, an honest assessment of what he wanted. Johnson said to the Congress – I'm paraphrasing: 'I always thought as a young man that if I ever had the power to right this wrong, I'd do. I'll let you know a secret: I've got that power and I intend to use it.'

Kennedy was also much more a foreign-policy president. If Kennedy could have avoided the war in Vietnam at the cost of going easy on civil rights, he would have done it. We would have gotten there eventually, but more slowly than it would have happened under Johnson.

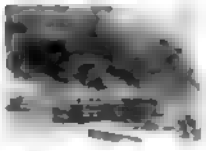
"Johnson was a master of the Senate. He understood how it worked in a way that the Kennedys just didn't"

Warren Report issued
A year after the Warren Commission, which investigates the assassination of JFK, is established, the report is returned to Lyndon Johnson: it concludes that Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby had acted alone. **24 September 1964**

USA responds to Gulf of Tonkin incident
The war in Vietnam escalates rapidly as President Johnson uses the authority given to him by Congress to send in ground troops, starting with 3,500 US marines who land in South Vietnam. **8 March 1965**

Richard Nixon elected president
Former Vice President Richard Nixon, who ran against JFK in the 1960 election, finally gets his shot at being president. His first term is popular: he negotiates treaties with the Russians, enforces civil rights and he is re-elected in a landslide victory. **5 November 1968**

The Civil Rights Act is legislated
New president Lyndon Johnson uses Kennedy's death as a catalyst to push the Civil Rights Act of 1964 through Congress. The act outlaws discrimination against race, religion, gender, colour or nationality, in schools, work and public facilities. **2 July 1964**



Race riots across the US
The promise of a Civil Rights Act to end discrimination in the US, which never materialises, proves too much for America's black and ethnic communities. Violent and nonviolent protests explode across the States. **1966**

Watergate scandal
President Nixon's popularity takes a downswing early into his second term and, in an effort to fight his opponents, the Nixon administration tries to bug the Democrat headquarters, among other clandestine activities. They are caught and Nixon is forced to resign. **17 June 1972**

Kennedy re-elected
Kennedy runs against Republican Barry Goldwater and wins his second term in the White House in a landside victory. Charisma and a tough stance against the perceived threat of the Soviet Union wins him over two thirds of the vote. **3 November 1964**

JFK holds back from Vietnam
Reluctant to commit any kind of force to a 'land war in Asia', the USS Maddox and three Vietnamese torpedo boats enter a standoff in the Gulf of Tonkin, but ultimately nothing happens. **8 March 1965**

US-Soviet tensions ease
With JFK holding back from further involvement in Vietnam and avoiding war with the North Vietnamese completely, talks open between the two major players in the Cold War and tensions ease. **1967**

Jackie Kennedy leaves John
After Kennedy's second term ends and Richard Nixon takes his place in the White House, the former first lady feels she has done her duty and informally separates from her unfaithful husband. **5 November 1968**

Kennedy dies
JFK is in poor health by the end of his second term. His ailments finally catch up with him and he dies ten years after leaving office. **1978**

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DISCOVER

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D-DAY

D-DAY WAS AN INCREDIBLE UNDERTAKING THAT CHANGED THE COURSE OF THE WAR. BUT BEHIND THE SCENES, THE ALLIES CLASHED AND TRAGEDY THREATENED THE OPERATION LONG BEFORE THEY HIT THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY

WRITTEN BY JAMES HOARE

At approximately 6.30am he fell heavily, his pack lurching forward and with it his shoulders as the murky grey water hit him like a wall. He stumbled, the press of bodies behind him caring little for his lack of balance – only for their orders and whistling of bullets overhead, the steady crunch of artillery and the rattle of machine guns from the horizon where the sand became hillside. A hand took his shoulder roughly, scooping him up and pushing him forward in one smooth motion. He didn't hear what was being shouted, but he understood the message. If he didn't keep going, he would die here.

Five hours and 12 minutes before the 8th Infantry Regiment crashed from their landing craft and onto Utah Beach and a soldier lurched into murky grey waters, another military man exhaled steadily to bury his nerves. Wind rushed through the open hatch of the transport plane as it lurched drunkenly like a child's kite in a gale, tracer fire lighting up the sky around them as the German guns came alive. In the gloom, men smoked in silence – some prayed. The order was given and the red light flicked on, as one they came to their feet – cigarettes extinguished and prayers incomplete. He jumped and France rushed up to meet him.

That same night, perhaps 30 or 40 minutes before the the Screaming Eagles of the 101st Airborne leaped from their planes into the darkness of Normandy, British prime minister Winston Churchill turned from the window. He was late to bed by habit, but to his wife, Clementine, he looked restless. His features softened momentarily from the patrician scowl of a thousand newsreels, but you'd have to know him as she did to notice. "Do you realise" he said suddenly, taking the cigar from his lips, "that by the time you wake up in the morning, 20,000 men may have been killed?"

Churchill's fears of a catastrophic death toll awaiting the Allies and the fact that US troops were first onto the beaches and first from the planes was linked. From when the US had joined the war in December 1941, Churchill had been deferring Roosevelt's steadily more forceful pleas to take the war to France – instead they concentrated on North Africa and Italy. To Churchill's mind, Italy was the 'soft underbelly' of the Axis, but to the US, they were simply protecting Britain's vulnerable colonies.

If Churcill was haunted by the losses the British suffered in WWI, then his fears manoeuvred him toward a similar strategic conceit. Like his bloody Turkish beachhead at Gallipoli, Italy was a tougher nut to crack and the 'soft underbelly' had turned into a gruelling crawl up the mountainous peninsula. Stalin too was adding pressure to open a second front and to divide German forces from the epic slaughter going on in the frozen east.

THE LANDINGS

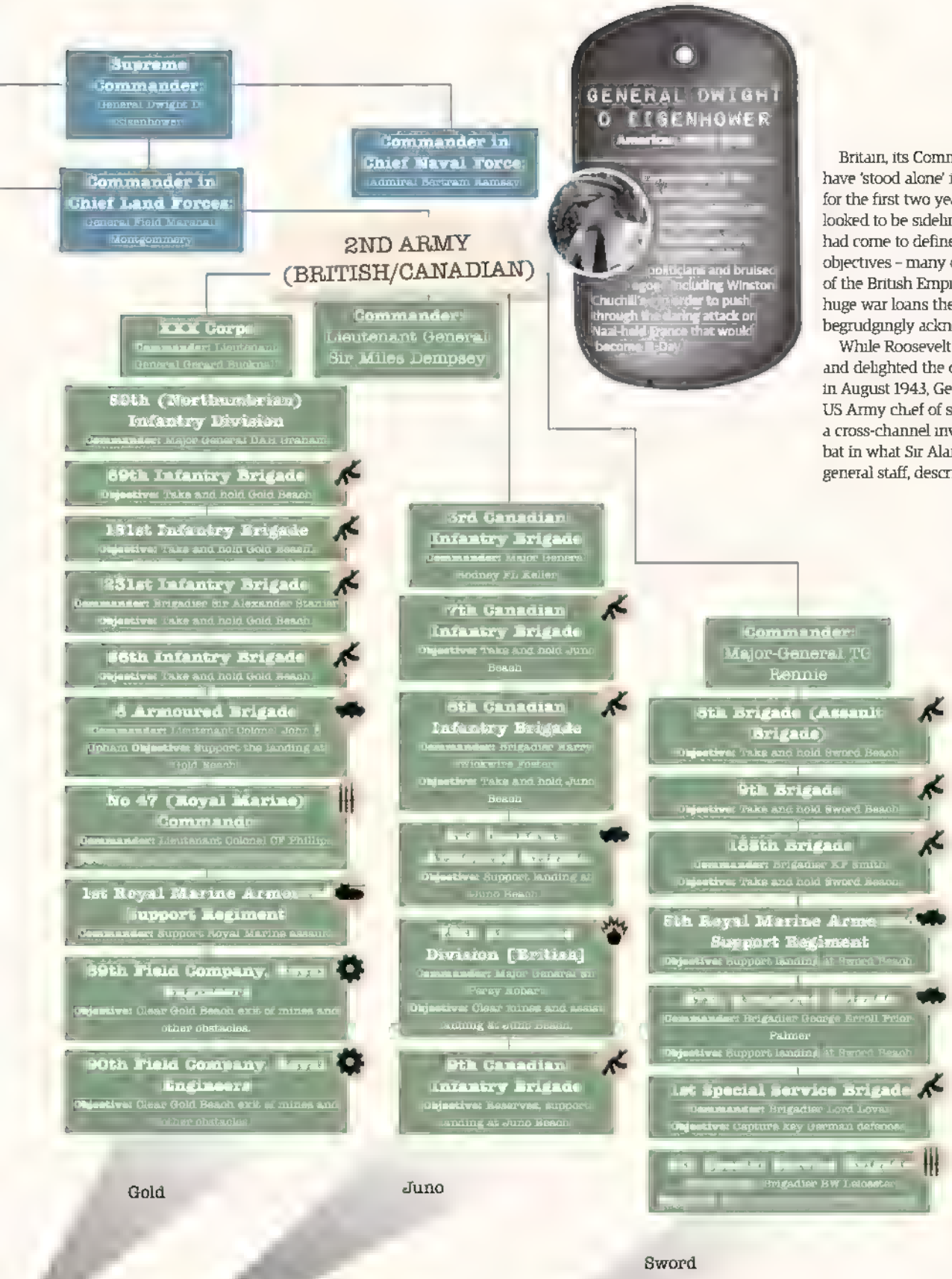
THE DEPLOYMENT OF ALLIED TROOPS ON 6 JUNE, D-DAY

Speciality Key

- COMBAT ENGINEERS
- COVERT INTELLIGENCE GATHERING
- AMPHIBIOUS MEDIUM TANK
- LIGHT INFANTRY, VERSATILE AND RELIABLE
- AIR ASSAULT, LIGHT INFANTRY
- SPECIAL FORCES TRAINED FOR COASTAL ASSAULT
- INFANTRY, SPECIAL FORCES
- INFANTRY, FAST TANK
- MINE CLEARANCE, BRIDGING AND TRANSPORT

US troops look to the shore as their landing craft approaches Omaha Beach

US Army Rangers at the cliffs of Pointe du Hoc


Supreme Commander
General Dwight D Eisenhower
Commander in Chief Naval Force
Admiral Bertram Ramsay
Commander in Chief Land Forces
General Field Marshal Montgomery
2ND ARMY (BRITISH/CANADIAN)
XXX Corps
Commander: Lieutenant General Sir Miles Dempsey
50th (Northumbrian) Infantry Division
69th Infantry Brigade
Objective: Take and hold Gold Beach
151st Infantry Brigade
Objective: Take and hold Gold Beach
231st Infantry Brigade
Commander: Brigadier Sir Alexander Stanier
Objective: Take and hold Gold Beach
56th Infantry Brigade
Objective: Take and hold Gold Beach
8 Armoured Brigade
Objective: Support the landing at Gold Beach
No 47 (Royal Marine) Commando
1st Royal Marine Armoured Support Regiment
Objective: Clear Gold Beach exit of mines and other obstacles.
90th Field Company, Royal Engineers
Objective: Clear Gold Beach exit of mines and other obstacles.
3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade
Commander: Major General Rodney FL Keller
7th Canadian Infantry Brigade
Objective: Take and hold Juno Beach
8th Canadian Infantry Brigade
Commander: Brigadier Harry Wookwire Foster
Objective: Take and hold Juno Beach
Division [British]
Commander: Major General Sir Percy Hobart
Objective: Clear mines and assist landing at Juno Beach.
9th Canadian Infantry Brigade
Objective: Reserves, support landing at Juno Beach
Commander: Major-General TG Rennie
5th Brigade (Assault Brigade)
Objective: Take and hold Sword Beach
9th Brigade
Objective: Take and hold Sword Beach
185th Brigade
Commander: Brigadier KP Smith
Objective: Take and hold Sword Beach
5th Royal Marine Armoured Support Regiment
Objective: Support landing at Sword Beach
Commander: Brigadier George Erroll Prior-Palmer
Objective: Support landing at Sword Beach
1st Special Service Brigade
Commander: Brigadier Lord Lovat
Objective: Capture key German defenses
Brigadier BW Leicester
Gold
Juno
Sword

Britain, its Commonwealth and its empire might have 'stood alone' in defence of Western democracy for the first two years of the war, but now they looked to be sidelined. Domestic US politics had come to define not just the war's long-term objectives – many of which, like the decolonisation of the British Empire and full repayment for the huge war loans the UK had incurred, Churchill begrudgingly acknowledged – but battlefield tactics.

While Roosevelt and Churchill made speeches and delighted the crowds at the Quebec Conference in August 1943, General George C Marshall, the US Army chief of staff and leading evangelist for a cross-channel invasion of France, went up to bat in what Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff, described in his diaries as a "painful meeting" between the Allies top brass. His patience for Churchill's flimflam – the PM had suggested alternative campaigns in the Greek islands, the Balkans and even Norway – long since worn out, Marshall threw down an ultimatum: either Britain support a full-tilt invasion of France, or the US would drop the 'Germany First' strategy and concentrate all of its effort on defeating the Japanese in the Pacific. Under great secrecy, 1 May 1944 – later changed to 5 June – was nominated as the date in which Operation Overlord would begin. Normandy was chosen as the location over Brittany or the Cotentin Peninsula – both of which would make them vulnerable to encirclement – and the Pas de Calais, which though the shortest distance between Britain and France, was the most heavily fortified. US General Dwight D Eisenhower was appointed commander of Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF) – effectively all Allied forces in Europe – while British General Bernard Montgomery was named commander of the 21st Army Group, comprising all of 39 divisions taking part in the initial invasion.

"D-DAY WOULD BE THE SINGLE LARGEST AMPHIBIOUS MILITARY OPERATION IN THE HISTORY OF WARFARE"

D-Day would be the single largest amphibious military operation in the history of warfare, with its three original landing zones expanded to five. First the Americans in Utah and Omaha, then an hour later the British and Canadians in Gold, June and Sword, covering an 80-kilometre (50-mile) stretch of the French coastline. The landing of 150,000 troops by sea, supported by naval bombardment, would be preceded by daring parachute and glider drops further inland. Dropped from the skies above Normandy, 30,000 men of the US 82nd and 101st Airborne along with Canadian and British units of the 6th Airborne Division would be tasked to secure bridges and crossroads, establish river crossings and take out artillery batteries.

As planning intensified, Churchill found himself unable to make direct contact with the US president that he'd once written to so fondly as "your American cousin" and instead was fobbed off with the prickly marshal, the architect of the strategy that was causing the PM such anxiety in the first place. "Struck by how very tired and worn out the Prime Minister looks now", wrote Jock Colville, his private secretary.

"HITLER AND HIS GENERALS REMAINED CONVINCED THAT AN ASSAULT WAS MOST LIKELY TO COME FROM CALAIS, WHERE THEY CONCENTRATED THEIR HEAVY DEFENCES"

Converted Cunard liners began to disgorge their cargo - both men and the equipment they would need - in preparation, turning the South of England into a vast khaki patchwork of army camps. Between January and June 1944, 700,000 US troops had arrived in Britain, adding to a total of around 2.88 million soldiers billeted around the country. Around 5 per cent of this number would take part in D-Day - the rest would be needed for the campaigns that followed.

When the first US troops arrived in North Africa in November 1942, they were raw. Fresh from basic training and flush with confidence, their learning curve had been steep and costly, but the generals that prepared for D-Day had experienced amphibious landings in Sicily and Italy - albeit not on this scale - and held no illusions about the strength of German defences. Nonetheless, training was thorough and the first large-scale exercise not only revealed systemic weaknesses in the Allied forces, but was a catastrophe on such a scale that D-Day was very nearly called off all together.

Slapton Sands in Devon had been chosen for its resemblance to Utah Beach, and on 22 April 1944, 30,000 troops, plus tanks and landing craft, prepared to take the sand from its defenders, played by the Royal Navy. For the first few days the emphasis was on embarkation, as officers corralled

Allied troops
The heaviest fighting during D-Day is on Omaha beach as the German defences there remain undamaged from air attacks. An estimated 2,400 US soldiers die in the process of taking the beach.

Teller mines
Mounted on stakes and ingeniously angled seaward toward the invaders, anti-vehicle Teller Mines can be triggered in high tide by landing craft. An anti-tampering device that can trigger the five kilograms of TNT if interfered with enough to take the track off a tank

Higgins boats
Flat-bottomed Higgins boats, or LCVPs (Landing Craft, Vehicle, Personnel) carry light vehicles or up to 100 men into the shallow water before lowering their ramps, their two .30-calibre machine guns blasting covering fire as the infantry disembark. Once the beach is secure, prefab Mulberry harbours will be assembled by engineers and larger LST (Landing Ship, Tank) will follow with heavier vehicles and equipment.

Hedgehogs
Jagged balls of crossed rails make landing at high tide impossible lest the landing craft get snagged and tear a hole in the hull and slow down tanks. First used on the Czechoslovak border to deter German tanks, they're sometimes called 'Czech Hedgehogs'

their charges in and out of transport boats, then on 28 April the first full assault began.

Eisenhower had ordered that live ammunition be used in order to get the troops familiar with the sights and sounds of bombardment, and so the HMS Hawkins was due to shell the beach prior to landing. With some of the boats held up, the admiral in charge of the exercise decided to push everything back by 60 minutes, but somehow the information wasn't relayed to all of the landing craft, so hapless soldiers began to the storm the beach right under the Hawkins' booming guns, leading to the deaths of 308 men.

Worse was to follow. That night, a fleet of bulky LST ('Landing Ship, Tank') ships escorted by the HMS Azalea had set off from Plymouth to Slapton Sands to simulate a channel crossing.

Machine gun nest
Connected to the bunkers and pillboxes by trenches, machine-gun nests guard the trails off the beach, pinning down the attackers from their superior position with suppressing fire from the infamous MG42. Though vulnerable to bombardment by Allied ships and planes, only changing the ammo belt will afford the Allied infantry vital seconds with which to launch an attack.

Artillery casement
Safely encased in thick concrete, German artillery positions shell Allied ships approaching the beach. Taking them out prior to landing is a crucial part of the early bombardment from sea or air, as not even light tanks have the firepower to dent their shell. Infantry have to take out casements the hard way, getting under the guns to lob grenades into the closely packed rooms or storming the connecting trenches.

Land mines
Land mines can be buried beneath the sand to strike the unwary, with infantry mines triggered by a web of tripwires. S-mines, or 'Bouncing Betties', propel themselves 60-120cm (2-4ft) upward on a small explosive charge before the main charge explodes.

Barbed wire
Used in vast quantities along seawalls to deny the attackers cover, coils of vicious barbed wire can slow the Allies down as they carefully cut it or flatten it to cross – simple things made more difficult by the hail of machine-gun fire. Loose coils of wire are more difficult to cross as they snare on the unwary.

Seawall
The 3m (9.8ft) concrete seawall is as much protection against coastal erosion and unseasonably high tides as it is Allied assault, but it can make exiting the beach difficult for infantry and impossible for vehicles. However, it does provide the attackers with rare shelter from the German guns.

Like ducks, the HMS Azalea led the eight landing craft in single-file across Lyme Bay, when out of the darkness vicious German E-boats - souped-up fast attack craft that prowled the English Channel - opened fire with their torpedoes. Out on a routine patrol, they had been lured toward Lyme Bay by the unusually high British radio traffic. Unwilling to expose just how well defended the bay was and risk the Nazis finding out why it was so closely guarded, the shore batteries remained silent while the HMS Azalea tried to fight them off alone, leading to two landing craft being sunk while two were severely damaged. Unaware of the dangers - the HMS Azaleas crew had no idea the US officers on the LSTs were on a different radio frequency - they were ill-prepared, lifeboats were slow to launch and panicked soldiers put their life jackets on incorrectly, the weight of their packs flipping many over in the water where they drowned face down.

Records show that 198 sailors and 551 soldiers died, but until the bodies could be recovered there were serious fears that officers with intimate knowledge of D-Day had been captured and would divulge the whole plan under the harsh glare of the German interrogation lamps. Operation Overlord hadn't been fatally compromised though, as the officers kept quiet and radio codes were standardised as a result.

Though Hitler and his generals remained convinced that an assault was most likely to come from Calais, where they had concentrated their heavy defences, the 'Desert Fox', Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who had been sent to

Two types of men

Joseph Argenzio, who took part in D-Day remembers: "Colonel Taylor our Regimental Commander, came in and started yelling, 'There's only two kinds of men on this beach, those who are dead and those who are gonna die, so let's get the hell out of here.' The engineers blew the barbed wire and we started up, coming up toward the top of the block hole, fighting our way up."

FOOLING HITLER

Operation Bodyguard was the umbrella term for an elaborate, multi-pronged deception campaign that involved all branches of the armed forces and risked MI5's most valuable double agents.

Inflatable tanks and planes in the Kent fields fooled German reconnaissance planes into thinking that Allies would dash across the channel to Calais, as well as steady bombing raids to soften up a target that would never be hit, while a network of 'trusted' German agents secretly working for British intelligence kept up a misleading flow of information. Intelligence from double agents highlighted a planned invasion of the French Bay of Biscay, another fake army and convenient radio intercepts in Egypt teased a planned invasion via Crete and the Balkans. Right up to D-Day itself – and for days afterward – Hitler and much of the German high command believed Normandy was a diversion – helped by a massive air-drop of dummies over the fields around Calais. Sacks stuffed with straw and accompanied by packages that simulated the sound of gunfire held many divisions of Nazi troops on high alert, north of the real invasion.

"HE WENT FROM GROUP TO GROUP AND SHOOK HANDS WITH AS MANY MEN AS HE COULD. HE SPOKE A FEW WORDS TO EVERY MAN AS HE SHOOK HIS HAND AND WISHED HIM SUCCESS"

General Eisenhower talks to paratroopers in England before D-Day

Firepower
There was a whole host of different weapons used by the Allies and the defenders alike on D-Day, such as the rifle pictured. Anti-tank weapons, flamethrowers, grenades, shotguns and machine guns were also used on the beaches.

D-DATA

300 planes bombed the coast of Normandy

5,000 ships transporting soldiers

150,000 MEN

6 parachute regiments

13,000 paratroopers

20,000 tons of supplies unloaded at Utah and Omaha every day

50,000 tons of gasoline needed for the first month of the invasion

30,000 vehicles used in the operation

800 transport planes

10,000 German losses on 6 June

448,000 tons of ammunition

France in early 1944 to beef up the defences, saw the vulnerability of Normandy. To the alarm of Allied military planners, who had put together an amazingly detailed mosaic of aerial photographs, coupled with intercepted traffic from Bletchley Park's crack codebreakers, and information on the ground from the French Resistance – the most recent images showed that holes were been dug in fields that had been nominated for glider landings. These holes would be filled with stakes and they'd be wired up to mines, turning the whole landing area into a web of explosive death that would ignite as soon as one wheel touched down, thanks to Rommel's military know-how

More mines and barbwire were laid on the beaches, trenches were dug and low-lying fields were flooded to prevent aircraft landing. It was clear that the window for a successful operation was not only closing quickly, but might have already slammed shut. The weather too turned against the Allies and they were forced to hold off, on the advice of the RAF's meteorological experts, for 6 June, where the full moon would give pilots maximum visibility and the low tide would allow the Allies to land their troops well away from Rommel's new killing ground. If they didn't take this shot, the next available opportunity would be weeks away, but with a storm on the horizon and the growing German preparedness, it could be much too late.

Meanwhile in occupied France, German meteorologists had also foreseen a storm, but were so confident that it would hit the French coast much earlier that Rommel returned to Germany for his wife's birthday and to meet with Hitler to plead for more tanks. The Fuhrer believed strongly in the doctrine of 'defence in depth' – holding back his army's strongest units further inland to mount a counterattack, while Rommel and a handful of others believed that the best course of action was to drive their enemy back from the coastline. The Desert Fox knew from his campaigns in North

GERMAN DEFENCES

Fortress
Weapons: Connected to numerous smaller pillboxes by trenches or concrete tunnels, they could boast a huge array of artillery and machine guns, as well as firing positions for infantry
Strength: Heavily fortified networks of concrete and steel, they were impervious to tank and light artillery. Often manned by the fanatical Waffen SS rather than regular Wehrmacht soldiers, the defenders would often fight to the last man.
Weakness: Being positioned where they could defend French ports left them exposed to attack

Pillbox
Weapons: Most often used for machine guns, but they could also be designed for anti-tank guns or mortars, while firing slots existed for infantry riflemen
Strength: Encased in concrete and steel, they were the infantry's worst nightmare. Impervious to the small artillery and tank fire from the forces coming ashore.
Weakness: Confined spaces made them vulnerable to flame throwers, satchel charges and grenades lobbed through the firing slots

Minefield
Weapons: Usually mixed anti-tank 'T-mines' and anti-personnel 'S-mines' (also known as the 'Bouncing Betty', they would shoot into the air spraying shrapnel), many attached to tripwires or concrete anti-tank barriers
Strength: Aside from the sheer devastation caused, the threat of mines could slow advance to a crawl and leave the attackers demoralised
Weakness: The shifting sands could often move or bury mines even deeper and they couldn't be relied upon to detonate.

Africa and Italy that once the Allies gained a toehold, their victory was almost certain.

Feverish preparation and anxiety dominated the morning of 5 June 1944. On airfields across England men painted out the markings on transport planes, while over the choppy English Channel, Royal Navy mine-sweepers frantically cleared the path. At 10pm, while the paratroopers of the 101st Airborne sat waiting by their planes at Greenham Common airfield, Eisenhower paid an impromptu visit. "They looked so young and brave", recalled his driver Kay Summersby. "I stood by the car and watched as the general walked among them... He went from group to group and shook hands with as many men as he could. He spoke a few words to every man as he shook his hand and wished him success." He later confessed "it's very hard to look a soldier in the eye when you fear that you are sending him to his death."

While Eisenhower dashed from runway to runway, Sir Alan Brooke scratched his fears in his diary that "it may well be the most ghastly disaster of the whole war. I wish to God it were safely over."

Somewhere around 6am, rifles barked death in the grey light as the men of the 101st Airborne battled on through the morning. With his comrades scattered across the fields, he had joined an ad hoc unit, full of men he barely recognised - every few minutes, rustling in the undergrowth would precede an urgent whisper of "Flash!" and the reply, "Thunder!", and more paratroopers would join their band. It didn't matter that the officer leading them wasn't his or that he'd twisted his ankle in the drop, they had secured their objective. The beach exits were safe and the army landing at Utah could concentrate on the enemy in front of them, not the enemy around the corner.

The soldier hadn't noticed the water turn to sand as the 8th Infantry collided with Utah Beach, but he knew when to stop running. His lungs raw and his breathing heavy, he crouched at the foot of the incline – with the machine-gun nests silenced it was a sanctuary. Bodies floated in the water or lay face down in the sand behind him, but already units were forming as officers barked orders, checking their weapons and moving them on up and over the sand. Some lit cigarettes, others joked with nervous relief. There were other battles to fight. He exhaled slowly, hefted his pack and started moving forward.

Hours later and a world away, Winston Churchill stepped up to the dispatch box, the Commons roaring in approval. His features softened, a slight smile dancing at the corner of his mouth. Away from the behind-the-scenes tussles for control, of the set-backs and the catastrophes, and of the gut-wrenching dread of the night before, this old warhorse was finally back on the battlefield. "I have also to announce to the House", he rumbled, growing with every vowel, "that during the night and the early hours of this morning the first of the series of landings in force upon the European continent has taken place..."

15 THINGS YOU DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT D-DAY

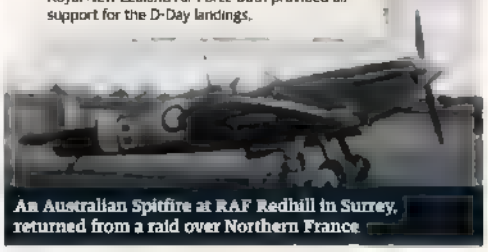
D means... what?
So innocuous an origin that it's actually amazing – D-Day means simply 'date' which along with H-Hour 'time' were used by the US Army as far back as World War I as shorthand in briefings.

The invasion of Normandy included a staggering amount of vehicles

Drone warfare
The Germans fielded remote-control Goliath mini-tanks better known as 'beeties'. Small, tracked and laden with high explosives, they were steered by a joystick into tanks and tightly packed infantry. They were of limited effect

British soldiers inspect three captured 'beeties'

Friends in the air
Although primarily concerned with the Pacific War in 1944, the Royal Australian Air Force and Royal New Zealand Air Force both provided air support for the D-Day landings.



An Australian Spitfire at RAF Redhill in Surrey, returned from a raid over Northern France

The other allies
One regiment of Free French and one regiment of Polish Armed Forces in the West also took part in the Battle of Normandy, as well as forces from the Belgian, Greek, Czechoslovakian, Norwegian and Dutch armies in exile.

Members of a Polish tank regiment scan the horizon

A Russian Cossack volunteer in German Army uniform, not unlike those who fought at Normandy

The other axis
German troops weren't alone in defending Normandy on D-Day either. The Wehrmacht's 709th and 243rd Static Infantry Division was comprised of former Soviet POWs, as well as conscripts and volunteers from Poland and Georgia.

D-day wasn't the end

After D-Day, the Battle of Normandy lasted another two months, with Paris finally falling to the Allies in August 1944. Operation Overlord wasn't just confined to the beaches, it was the plan for the complete liberation of France.

Free French tanks lead the Allies through the Arc du Triomphe on 26 August 1944

Crossword conspiracy?

A series of *Daily Telegraph* crossword answers – Juno, Sword, Gold, Omaha, Mulberry (code for the prefab harbours), Neptune (code for the naval assault) and Overlord – in the run-up to D-Day were investigated by MI5 as a possible security leak. Believed at the time to be a coincidence, the crossword was compiled by a headmaster who would invite boys into his study to write down words into the grid. Speaking after the war, two of his former pupils revealed that the codewords were common knowledge around the nearby army camp – only the locations and timings were unknown.

Eisenhower prepares for failure

Eisenhower prepared a speech, which he would give along with his resignation if D-Day failed: "The troops, the air and the Navy did all that bravery and devotion to duty could do. If any blame or fault attaches to the attempt it is mine alone."

Dwight Eisenhower in 1943

A German U-boat earlier in WWII

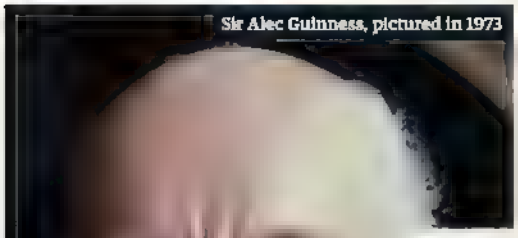
Hitler's kamikaze U-boats

As D-Day began, Hitler ordered U-Boat captains to proceed full speed to Normandy and fire all their torpedoes before ramming their vessels into Allied battleships. No U-Boats were near enough to take advantage of this particular suicide mission.

One man could have ruined it all

One of MI5's double agents involved in the Operation Bodyguard deception knew the whole thing was a ruse. On 29 April 1944, the German-born Johnny Jebsen – codename Artist – was kidnapped from Portugal, drugged and taken to Berlin where he was tortured in the Gestapo headquarters, before being sent to a concentration camp (his arrival was registered along with his broken ribs), from where he simply disappeared. He took the secret of D-Day to his grave.

A member of the French resistance with a US soldier in 1944



Sir Alec Guinness, pictured in 1973

Sending the prisoners to texas

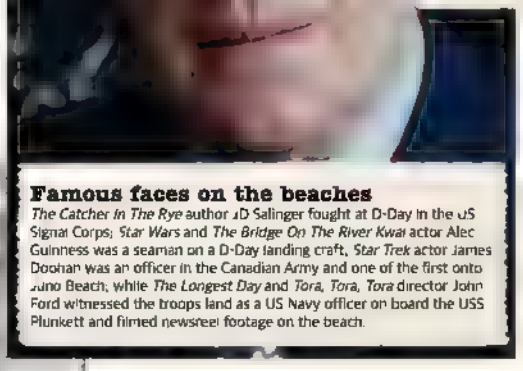
From D-Day and through to the Battle of Normandy, the US Army sent 30,000 prisoners a month to POW camps in Texas – the single largest concentration of German POWs in the US.

The french resistance went all out

In the run-up to D-Day the French Resistance delivered 3,000 written reports and 700 radio reports on German defenses in Normandy, and the night before D-Day they launched a massive attack, cutting phone lines, blowing up ammo dumps, ambushing convoys, assassinating senior Nazi officers and disabling over 40 German trains. Thanks to them, German reinforcements were held up.

Midget subs led the way

The Allies used two X-class four-man submarines to mark the outer limits of Sword and Juno Beaches. They arrived on 4 June and stayed submerged until 4.30 am on D-Day, where they used masts with lights to guide the British vessels in.



Famous faces on the beaches

The Catcher In The Rye author JD Salinger fought at D-Day in the US Signal Corps; *Star Wars* and *The Bridge On The River Kwai* actor Alec Guinness was a seaman on a D-Day landing craft, *Star Trek* actor James Doohan was an officer in the Canadian Army and one of the first onto Juno Beach, while *The Longest Day* and *Tora, Tora, Tora* director John Ford witnessed the troops land as a US Navy officer on board the USS Plunkett and filmed newsreel footage on the beach.

From the bayou to the beaches

The flat-bottomed landing crafts used in D-Day were invented by New Orleans businessman Andrew Higgins for navigating the Louisiana swamps. Eisenhower described him as "the man who won the war for us", and even Hitler dubbed him the "new Noah."

US troops disembark from a Higgins boat

©Ian Moore Graphics Thinkstock

The Real-life SHERLOCK HOLMES

A master of disguise and an expert in deduction, Detective Jerome Caminada pursued criminals relentlessly through the dangerous underworld of 19th-century Manchester

Written by Angela Buckley

Market Street in Manchester was a bustling place in 1890 – ripe for pickpockets

It was the dead of night and Detective Chief Inspector Jerome Caminada of the Manchester City Police was deep undercover, on the trail of one of the most desperate felons he had ever encountered. Robert Horridge, an unscrupulous burglar hardened by time behind bars, had gone too far, so Caminada was preparing for a final confrontation. Both men were carrying firearms, but only one could walk away unharmed from a battle that would test the skills, courage and determination of the police officer to the very limit.

Disguised as a labourer, Caminada had begun his search for Horridge at the Liverpool docks. The year was 1887 and the dockside was quiet, with most of the workers in their homes or the local public house. He had only a few hours of darkness during which to complete his dangerous assignment before the shipyards and warehouses came back to life at dawn and people began to spill out onto the streets. Another undercover police officer working with Caminada whispered to him that a suspicious-looking character had just cast a hard stare in his direction. Caminada peered through the shadows and recognised his sworn enemy by the gait of his walk, heading toward the Prince of Wales public house. The detective had one chance to net his prey and put an end to the violent thief's long reign of terror. Horridge had already shot two policemen and Caminada knew that he was walking a tightrope – one slip would result in his own death.

His heart racing and beads of perspiration forming on his brow, Caminada took a deep breath and ran silently over to his quarry, seizing him by the arms. As Horridge reached into his pocket for his firearm, Caminada drew his revolver and, with the weapon at full cock, placed the muzzle to the felon's mouth saying, "If there's any nonsense with you, you'll get the contents of this." After a violent scuffle, Caminada subdued Horridge with a blow to the head with the butt of his revolver and dragged the prisoner to the local police station. When he was searched, a fully loaded six-chambered revolver was found in his pocket. Detective Caminada had had a near miss and after two decades of pursuing his real-life 'Professor Moriarty', he had finally defeated him.

Detective Caminada and Robert Horridge had first encountered each other in 1870 when

"At the Grand National, his disguise was so convincing that his own chief constable failed to recognise him"

Caminada was a police constable. Horridge had stolen a watch from a gentleman near Victoria Railway Station in Manchester and the young police officer had traced the watch to a local watchmaker's, where the thief had left it for repair. When Horridge came to collect it the following day, Caminada was waiting. He arrested the thief, who was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude due to previous convictions. As he was sent down, Horridge vowed that he would kill the man who had put him in prison.

After his release, Horridge wasted no time in resuming his criminal career and committed a string of offences and terrorised the streets of Victorian Manchester for the next 20 years. He would stop at nothing to preserve his freedom and whenever the police were on his tail, he undertook daring escapes to evade arrest, including breaking through the ceiling of a house to flee through the lofts of adjoining properties and diving into the River Irk. After a second long stretch in Pentonville Prison, Horridge was determined to get even with his lifelong nemesis.

The final showdown began in the small hours of 30 July 1887, when Horridge was disturbed by a passing policeman while robbing a shoe shop. With the bloodcurdling words, "I will not be taken alive", Horridge shot the officer. Luckily, the bullet only grazed the constable's neck but when a colleague came to his assistance he was not so fortunate; he received a gunshot to the chest. Horridge fled and the chief constable turned to the only man who could run this deadly felon to ground: Detective Jerome Caminada. Despite their rivalry, the two men were not so different; they were the same age and had both grown up in the worst rookeries of Victorian Manchester where they survived difficult childhoods where the odds were stacked firmly against them.

Jerome Caminada was born in Deansgate, Manchester in 1844, to parents from immigrant families that had arrived in the city in the wake of the Industrial Revolution. Jerome's father, Francis, was an Italian cabinetmaker and his mother, Mary, a textile worker with Irish roots. The couple had already lost one child to disease and when Jerome was just three years old, his childhood was shattered by a double tragedy. In 1847, Jerome's eldest brother died of enteritis, aged just nine, and three months later he lost his father to a heart disease. Mary Caminada and her surviving four children were forced to move into Manchester's dark underworld where their fortunes declined further. Jerome's mother had two illegitimate children who both perished in infancy, and shortly after, his older sister Hannah died in the workhouse at the age of 15. Despite the trials of his early life, Jerome attended school and after a brief spell working in an iron foundry made the momentous decision to join the Manchester City Police Force as a constable, aged 23. As he set out on his career of fighting crime on the streets of his city, his first-hand knowledge of the nefarious

> "His knowledge of the characters lurking in the seedy neighbourhoods in his city would become his most effective weapon"

HOW CAMINADA CRACKED CASES

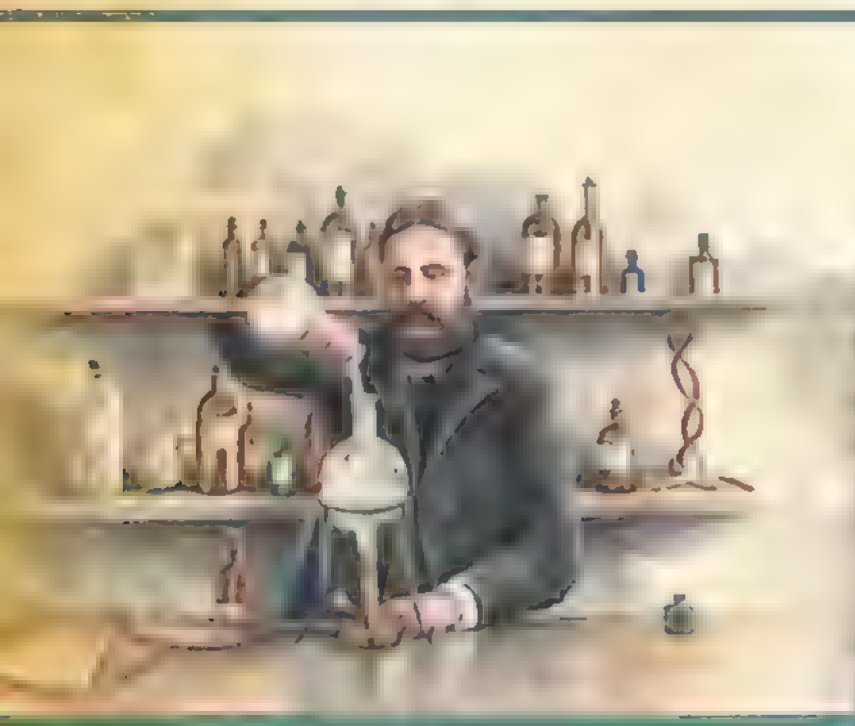
NETWORK OF INFORMANTS

Born in the slums of Victorian Manchester's seedy underworld, Caminada had an intimate, first-hand knowledge of the crooks and villains who lurked in the shadows of his squalid neighbourhood, and would use that knowledge later on when he became an officer of the law. As a police detective, Caminada developed a wide network of informants whom he would often meet over a pint of ale in a public house to exchange information, as well as in the back pew of a Roman Catholic church known as the Hidden Gem because of its concealed location in the heart of Manchester. He relied on informants for many of his cases, including a massive operation to simultaneously raid a number of illegal gambling clubs in Manchester and undercover missions to track Fenian suspects across to Europe and America.

MASTER OF DISGUISE

The detective was a master of disguise and frequently changed his attire during investigations to get closer to his prey. On racecourse duty he would often dress as a labourer or factory operative to infiltrate the gangs of pickpockets who targeted race goers. His use of disguise enabled him to slip into the most dangerous quarters of cities like Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds. He exposed quack doctors by playing a number of roles, including a warehouse worker and a travelling salesman, also affecting fake illnesses and injuries to gain access to his suspects. During the Fenian dynamite conspiracy in the 1880s, he donned disguises while undertaking covert missions to shadow suspects throughout Europe and America. Caminada also used passwords in communications in his search for Irish nationalists in his city.

An old smithy due to be torn down on the outer stretches of Market Street, Manchester



USE OF SCIENCE

Detective Caminada was mostly self-taught and had a good working knowledge of science, especially chemistry. During his pursuit of quack doctors, he ordered concoctions of chemicals from druggists to simulate urine tests by mixing specific quantities of water, hydrosulphide of ammonia and saffron syrup. In the first-ever case of a criminal prosecution for poisoning by chloral hydrate in Britain, he used his knowledge of chemicals to solve the Manchester Cab Mystery. Despite inconclusive medical evidence, he deduced that the presence of chloral hydrate in the victim's stomach contents was linked to illegal prizefighting, in which the chemical was used to drug opponents in the ring and rig the betting. Through his knowledge, he located his prime suspect, Charlie Parton who was arrested for murder.

COMPREHENSIVE CASEBOOK

Detective Caminada's exceptional casebook was based on his extensive knowledge of the criminal underworld of Victorian Manchester. He often patrolled the dark and dangerous streets at night and was never afraid to intervene in a gang fight. Known as 'Detective Jerome' or 'Cammy', due to the difficulty many had of pronouncing his foreign surname, Caminada knew many offenders by name and could identify individuals on the briefest of descriptions. He also visited the city's prisons on a regular basis so that he could profile offenders and link them to different crimes as well as find out additional information that could help him with other cases. His outstanding service record included the arrests of some 1,225 offenders in total and he was also responsible for closing over 400 illegal beerhouses and 22 betting clubs in a single, sensational raid.

"Caminada would need the deductive powers of the iconic consulting detective to solve his most baffling case yet"

characters lurking in the seedy neighbourhoods in his city would become his most effective weapon.

Manchester was one of the most dangerous places in Victorian England. The Industrial Revolution had brought tremendous wealth for factory owners and businessmen, but the reality for thousands of workers was long hours of toil in unbearable conditions, with poor housing and barely enough money to feed a family. Disease was rife and crime endemic. By the time PC Caminada had begun to walk his beat, the crime rate was a staggering 1.86 crimes per capita – four times higher than in London during the same period.

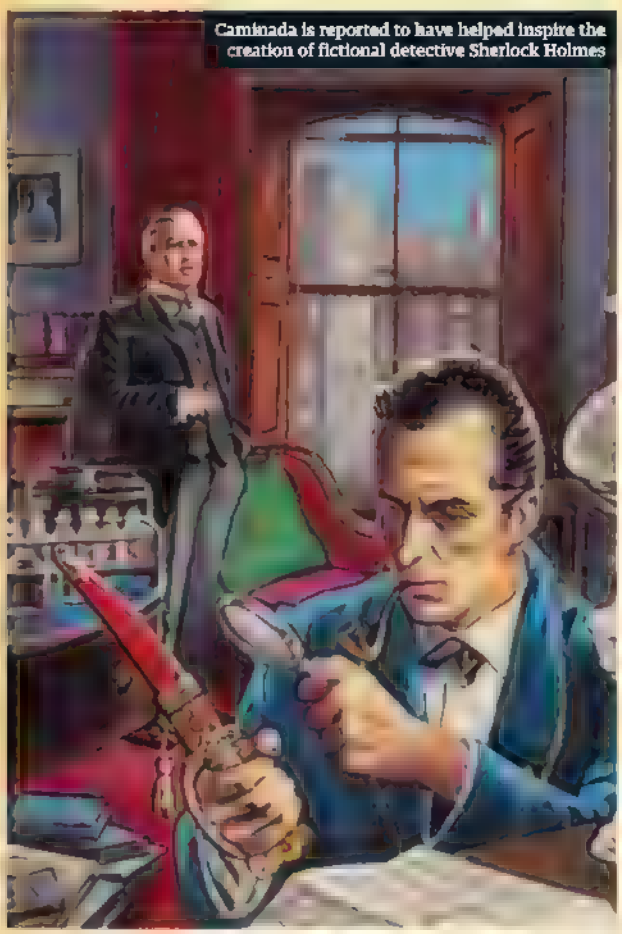
The streets of the city were teeming with thieves, crooks and prostitutes, and on every corner were illegal beerhouses, gambling dens and brothels. In the streets, behind the fashionable shops and luxury hotels of central Manchester, lurked swindlers and con artists ready to relieve unwary shoppers of their money and valuables. Professional cadgers implored passersby with their stories of woe: crippled soldiers, out-of-work colliers and destitute sailors, none of whom had ever seen a battlefield or the sea, or been down a mine. Hired children cried pitifully and distraught women called out to well-dressed gentlemen for help. Those tempted into the shadows would be robbed, beaten and, in the worst cases, garrotted. Official police returns confirmed the high level of crime and in 1870 the number of arrests had reached over 26,000, with theft and pickpocketing the most common offences, but only five per cent of arrests resulted in conviction. The police clearly had its work cut out and the young PC Caminada would eventually step out of his police uniform to walk the crime-infested streets undercover to tackle the appalling crime statistics.

Within his first week on the beat, Jerome Caminada was insulted and assaulted but brushed these instances off and soon demonstrated an exceptional aptitude for detective work. When he was just a year into the job, he masterminded an operation to apprehend a gang of violent thieves. A valuable collection of meerschaum pipes had been stolen from a private house and the only information was a description of the prime suspect's 'striped, shining, cloth trousers'. Nicknaming him 'Shiny Trousers Jack', it took Caminada just a week to track down his suspect and, locating him in a cellar dwelling, he organised an early-morning raid. It was a bitterly cold night with hardened snow on the ground, so as Caminada crept up to the lodging house, he removed his boots so he wouldn't be heard by the dangerous gang, one of whom was a skilled prizefighter. Spying on the suspects through an open shutter, he spotted a deadly carving knife on the table. After sending his officers into a nearby alley, he masqueraded as a member of the gang to gain entry. As they opened the door, he rushed in, armed only with a staff and a bull's-eye lantern, grabbed the knife and handcuffed the gang before his colleagues ran in behind him. Soon afterward, Jerome Caminada was promoted to detective.

The new detective's first cases included tracking pickpockets at racecourse meetings, exposing

Conan Doyle was knighted in 1902 for his work on a nonfiction pamphlet regarding the Boer War

A hansom cab (centre) similar to the ones shown here on Market Street was where Caminada would face his biggest case



Caminada is reported to have helped inspire the creation of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes

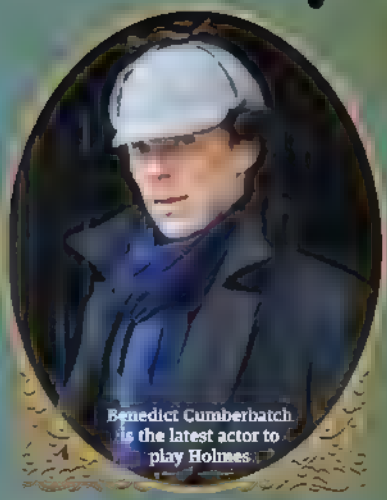
the insidious practices of quack doctors and infiltrating some of the most complex swindles of the time. During his early investigations he developed the groundbreaking techniques that would link him in the minds of the contemporary public with the newly penned stories of Arthur Conan Doyle. He regularly went undercover, donning a range of disguises, usually that of a labourer or factory worker. At the Grand National his disguise was so convincing that his own chief constable failed to recognise him and almost arrested him for the theft of a watch he had recovered from a pickpocket. On another occasion, he pretended to be a travelling salesman with a limp to confront a fake doctor.

Caminada used his encyclopaedic knowledge of the criminal fraternity that inhabited the sordid neighbourhood of his childhood to arrest thieves, swindlers and thugs. By night, like his fictional counterpart, he wandered the closed courts and dark alleyways, and by day, he visited the prisons to gather intelligence for his casebook. He even had a network of informants, his own Baker Street Irregulars, with whom he exchanged information over a pint of ale in a disreputable tavern or on the back pew of the Hidden Gem, a Catholic church tucked away between office blocks and warehouses in the heart of the city.

When Sherlock Holmes made his debut in *A Study In Scarlet* in 1887, Detective Caminada was

THE REAL-LIFE SHERLOCK HOLMES

Caminada was one of Britain's greatest detectives



Benedict Cumberbatch is the latest actor to play Holmes

DETECTIVE CAMINADA

METHODS USED

Disguises, different voices and [illegible] during surveillance. Caminada had a network of informants and was an expert in deduction as well as having a comprehensive knowledge of crime and criminals.

NEMESIS

Violent burglar and desperate career criminal Robert Horridge plagued the streets of Manchester for two decades before a final deadly showdown with Detective Caminada.

SIGNATURE CASE

The Manchester Cab Mystery in 1889, when a businessman was found murdered in a hansom cab. Caminada solved the case in record time using his knowledge of chemicals.

SIDEKICK

Detective Sergeant Peter Wilson often accompanied Caminada on his investigations. He assisted in the arrest of Charlie Parton, the perpetrator of the Manchester cab murder, and helped Caminada to expose fake doctors.

ROMANTIC INTEREST

Caminada married Amelia Wainhouse in 1881 and they had five children. He often took women out on 'dates' to glean information and was captivated by Alicia Ormonde, a beautiful forger.

SHERLOCK HOLMES

METHODS USED

Holmes used disguises and relied on a network of informants. He was an expert in deductive reasoning and forensics and had an encyclopaedic knowledge of poisons, tobacco ash and gunpowder residue.

NEMESIS

Professor Moriarty, philosopher and criminal mastermind, described by Holmes as the 'Napoleon of crime.' In *The Final Problem* (1893) Moriarty apparently vanquished his archenemy at the Reichenbach Falls.

SIGNATURE CASE

The Hound Of The Baskervilles was one of Holmes's most popular and successful cases. Published in *The Strand* magazine (1901-1902), it led to a revival of the stories.

SIDEKICK

Dr John H Watson, medical doctor and army surgeon, met Holmes in the popular *A Study in Scarlet* (1887), after his return from active service in Afghanistan.

ROMANTIC INTEREST

Holmes was engaged to the housemaid of blackmailer Charles Augustus Milverton, but the relationship was a ruse. The opera singer and adventuress Irene Adler captured his attention in *A Scandal in Bohemia*.

Sherlock Holmes has his own museum on London's Baker Street

WHO ELSE MIGHT SHERLOCK HAVE BEEN BASED ON?

DR JOSEPH BELL
FORENSIC PIONEER
1837-1911

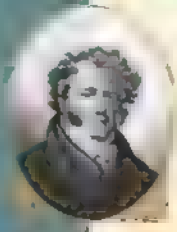
An early pioneer of forensic pathology, Dr Bell lectured in the medical school at the University of Edinburgh. He was also Queen Victoria's personal physician when she was in residence in Scotland. He was the mentor of Arthur Conan Doyle, who acknowledged him as a major inspiration for Sherlock Holmes.

Greatest skill: Dr Bell was renowned for his brilliant and original lectures on forensic science. An outstanding surgeon, he made accurate medical diagnoses based on the systematic collection of circumstantial evidence. He used observational techniques to assess a patient's condition instantly and with minimal information.

SIR HENRY DUNCAN LITTLEJOHN
A BRILLIANT MIND
1826-1914

Sir Henry Littlejohn was a surgeon and forensic scientist. A pioneer of public health, he was Scotland's first medical officer of health. He lectured at the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, where he worked closely with Dr Joseph Bell. An expert witness, he collaborated with the police in many high-profile cases.

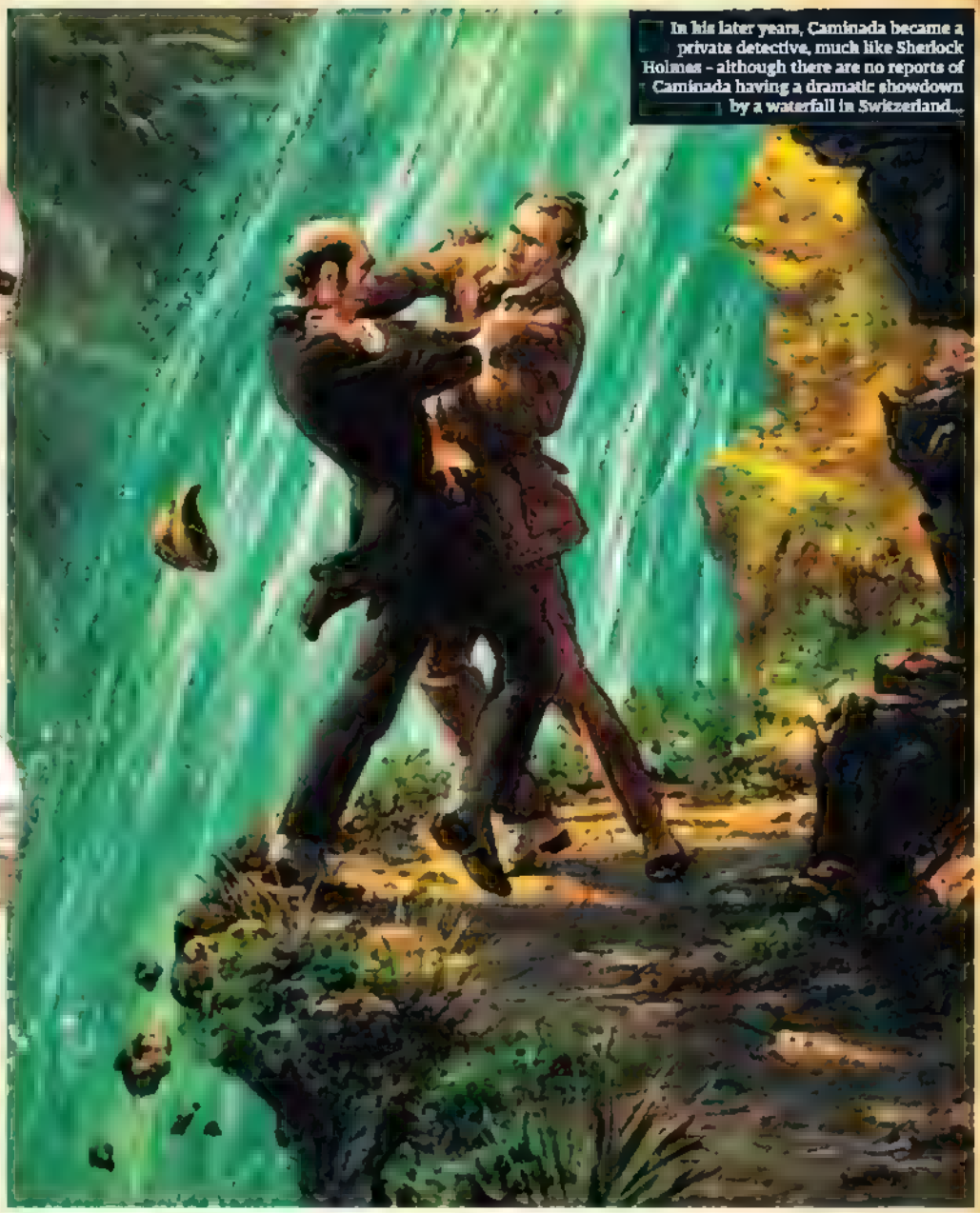
Greatest skill: Sir Littlejohn's abilities to examine the bodies of victims of crime and to read a crime scene were legendary. He was also an expert in forensic science, which he used with great success to support police detective work.



EUGÈNE FRANÇOIS VIDOCQ
MASTER OF CRIME
1775-1857

The real-life Eugène François Vidocq was a convicted criminal who joined the French CID, the Sûreté Nationale of Paris. He founded criminology and the first private detective agency, inspiring the earliest acknowledged fictional detective, Auguste Dupin, created by Edgar Allan Poe, which later influenced Arthur Conan Doyle.

Greatest skill: Vidocq introduced many innovative techniques used in modern crime detection including ballistics, criminology and undercover surveillance. He was the first investigator to develop a record-keeping system to keep track of suspects and made the first plaster casts of shoe prints.



In his later years, Caminada became a private detective, much like Sherlock Holmes – although there are no reports of Caminada having a dramatic showdown by a waterfall in Switzerland...

at the top of his game. Earlier that year he had rid the streets of Bob Horridge and arrested the Birmingham Forger, wanted in several cities for a fraud amounting to almost £750,000.

Two years later, Caminada would need all the brilliant deductive powers of the iconic consulting detective to solve his most baffling case yet: the Manchester Cab Mystery. On the evening of 26 February 1889, a businessman hailed a hansom cab on the steps of Manchester Cathedral in the company of a young man. Just over an hour later, his companion had fled and 50-year-old John Fletcher was slumped unconscious in the cab. The driver took him straight to Manchester Royal Infirmary, where he was certified as dead on arrival. Already horrified by the recent gruesome murders of Jack the Ripper in the East End of London, the public woke the following morning to the shocking news that a respectable paper merchant had been found dead in a cab. To avoid mass hysteria, the chief constable placed the perplexing matter in the capable hands of Detective Caminada. It was one of his most puzzling cases, there wasn't even any evidence that a crime had been committed.

There were no signs of violence on John Fletcher's body and the initial report of the hospital surgeon suggested that he had died of alcohol poisoning – he was a habitual gin drinker – following a lethal mix of alcohol and chloral hydrate, a chemical taken to combat insomnia. At the time of his death, Fletcher had no money on his person and his expensive gold watch was missing – signs that a crime had been committed.

Initial enquiries established a physical description of the unknown companion: he

was about 22 years old, 157 centimetres (5 feet 2 inches) tall, clean-shaven and was wearing a dark-brown suit and a chimney-pot hat. Caminada deduced that the crime was linked to illegal prizefights, as chloral hydrate was used to subdue opponents in the ring and therefore to rig the betting. His questioning of local lawbreakers soon yielded a possible suspect; 18-year-old Charlie Parton, an innkeeper's son, known for drugging his customers. Information about the theft of a bottle of chloral hydrate from a chemist's in Liverpool – Parton's home city – confirmed his instincts. Caminada knew he had his man.

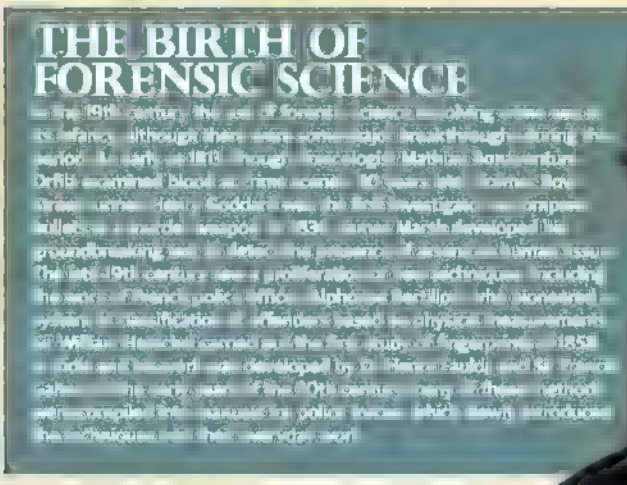
The chemist identified Parton and, on 2 March, Caminada arrested his prime suspect. Shortly afterward, two previous victims came forward, alleging that Parton had drugged them too, in an attempt to rob them during a night out. The net was closing, but Detective Caminada still had one more card to play. In an astonishing twist, he located a key eyewitness who had seen Parton pouring liquid from a vial into Fletcher's beer in a public house on the night of his death. This compelling evidence secured Parton's conviction for murder and, in the record time of three weeks, Detective Caminada had solved the case and brought the perpetrator to justice. Parton was sentenced to death – later commuted to life imprisonment – and the sensational climax of the Manchester Cab Mystery was widely celebrated in the national press. Jerome Caminada became a household name and earned his reputation as 'Manchester's real-life Sherlock Holmes.'

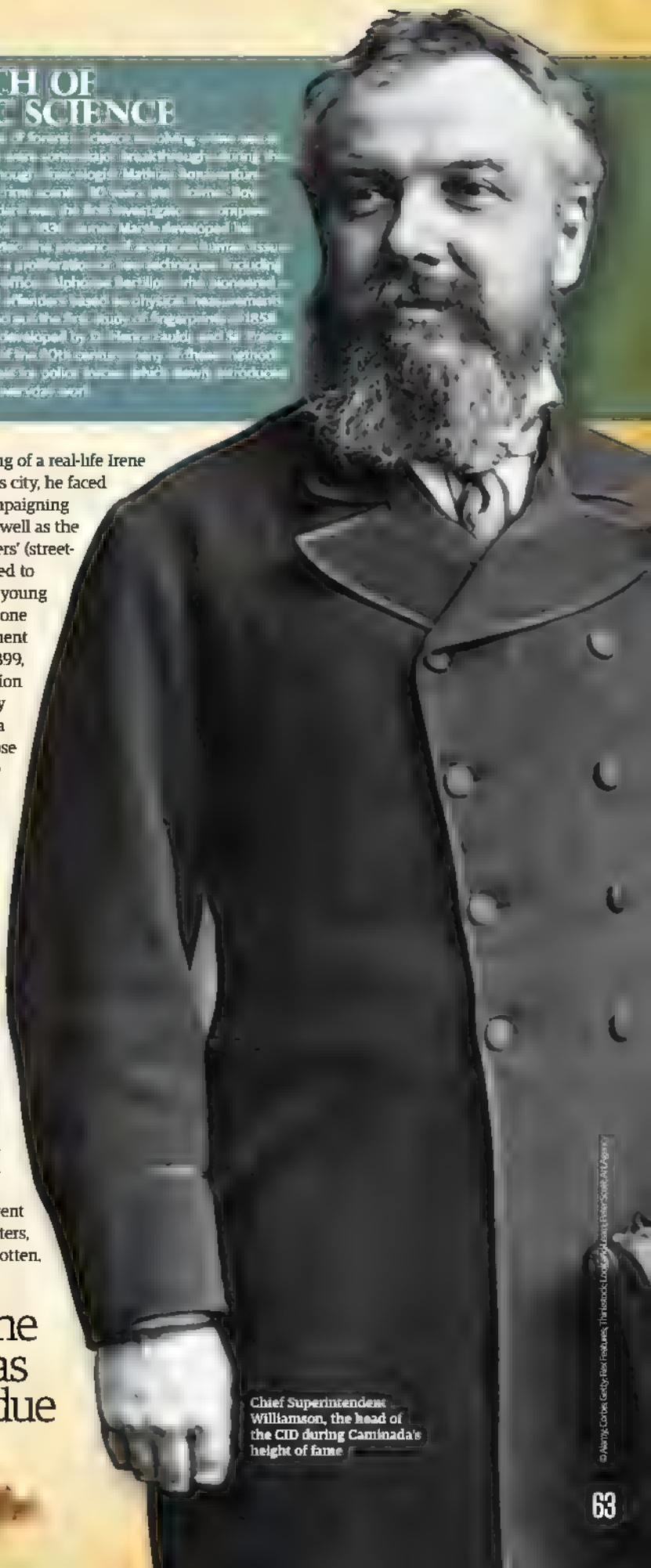
Detective Caminada fought crime tirelessly for another decade after that. In his memoirs, published toward the end of his career, he revealed he had been working undercover on covert missions for the newly formed Special Irish Branch of Scotland Yard, in an effort to track Irish nationalists throughout Europe and America. These dangerous operations required all his skill and cunning and, in one case, he shadowed a Fenian suspect to Paris after lifting an address from the imprint on a blotting pad in an informant's cottage in Cheshire. The head of the CID, Chief Superintendent Frederick Adolphus Williamson, praised Jerome Caminada as one of only three "real detectives" he knew

Back home in Manchester, Caminada was promoted through the ranks of the Manchester City Police Force, ultimately to the lofty position of detective superintendent. During his dazzling career, he investigated many high-profile cases on behalf of Scotland Yard. He was even captivated by a beautiful and expert forger, Alicia Ormonde, who was herself something of a real-life Irene Adler. On the streets of his city, he faced belligerent anarchists campaigning for freedom of speech, as well as the notorious gangs of 'scuttlers' (street-fighters) and even managed to save a wrongly convicted young man from the gallows on one occasion. After his retirement from the police force in 1899, the worlds of fact and fiction merged almost completely when Caminada became a private inquiry agent whose great detective skills were available for hire at the right price

A full century after his death, Caminada is still considered to be one of the finest detectives in the history of Great Britain. He was a true Victorian super-sleuth who patrolled the streets of one of the country's most dangerous cities, tracking down criminals using a mixture of disguises, a network of contacts, knowledge of science and sheer wit and bravery. Whether through Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's creation or a host of different fiction and nonfiction writers, his legacy will not be forgotten.

THE BIRTH OF FORENSIC SCIENCE





Chief Superintendent Williamson, the head of the CID during Caminada's height of fame

"Caminada deduced that the crime was linked to illegal prizefights, as chloral hydrate was used to subdue opponents in the ring"

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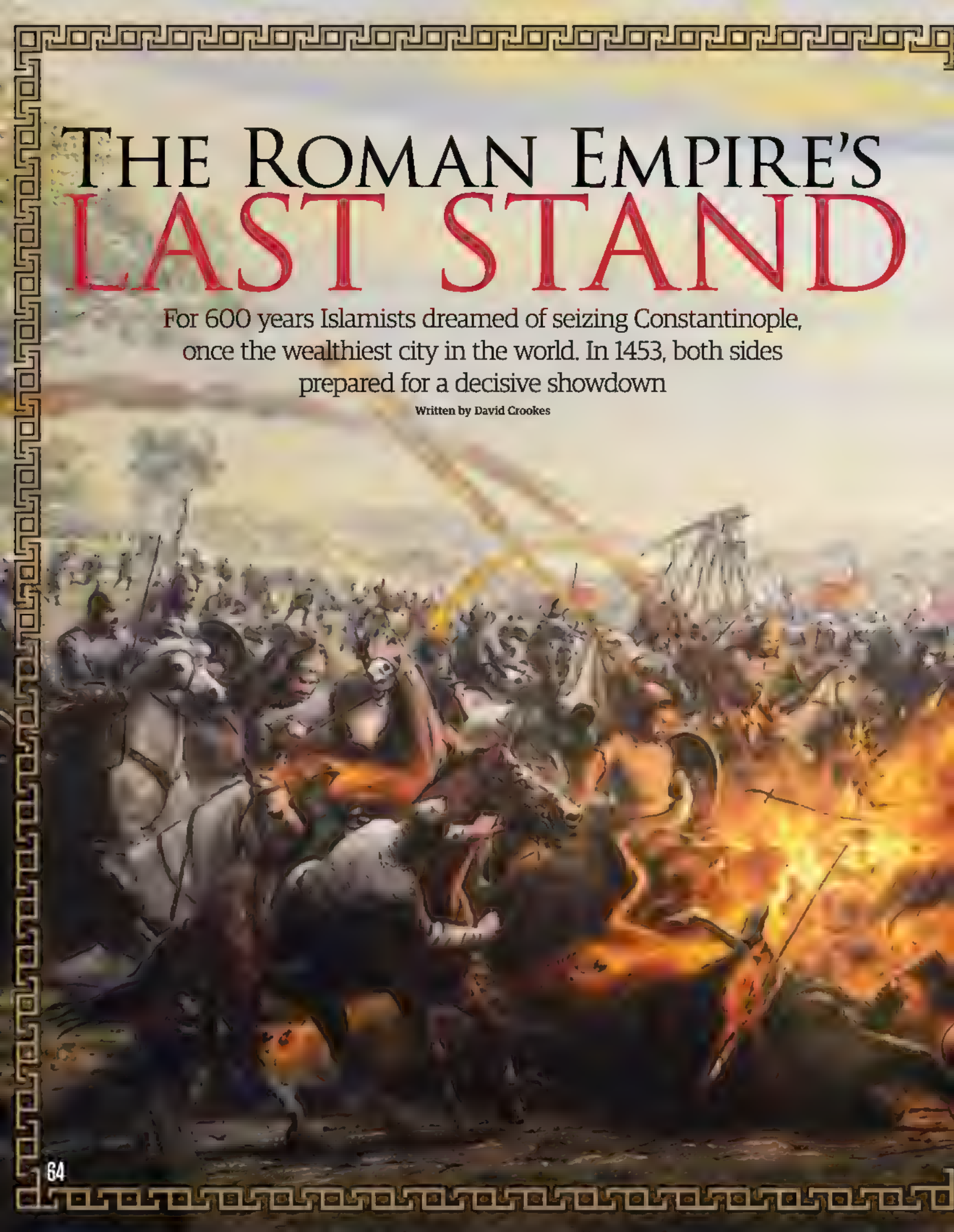
The Roman Empire's LAST STAND

For 600 years Islamists dreamed of seizing Constantinople, once the wealthiest city in the world. In 1453, both sides prepared for a decisive showdown

Written by David Crookes



Sultan Mehmed II took his position on a small mound in sight of the walls of the ancient city of Constantinople. Those tasked with defending the city – the stronghold of Orthodox Christianity – from the waves of invaders that threatened her could clearly see his location as they peered across from the city walls over an incredible number of tents situated barely 230 metres (750 feet) away.

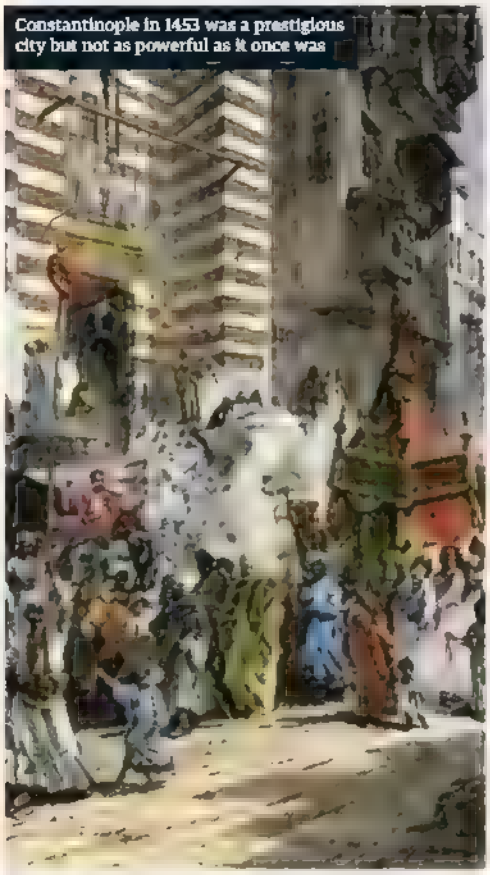
The tents were arranged in clusters. At the centre of each was the makeshift home of an officer, on top of each a defiant flag fluttering in the wind against the Sea of Marmara. The 21-year old sultan's ceremonial red-and-gold tent lay further back, its grandeur befitting that of the Ottoman Empire's leader. The sight of some 60,000 soldiers together with thousands more helping to keep them well tooled and fed was chilling for the city's inhabitants. For the leader of Constantinople – the Byzantine Emperor Constantine XI Palaiologos – the purpose of the incredible gathering within spitting distance of the city to which he had dedicated his life was clear. War was inevitable and his forces were outnumbered ten to one.

Mehmed was conscious of the need for a swift war on Constantinople, given the logistics involved with keeping such a large army well fed and healthy. He had made Constantine an offer; surrender the city and he could keep his life and rule in the smaller town of Mystras. The Emperor had refused: "To surrender the city to you is beyond my authority or anyone else's who lives in it, for all of us, after taking the mutual decision, shall die out of free will without sparing our lives."

On 6 April 1453, the first attack came, light artillery firing at Constantinople. Soldiers pushed forward, trying to break through the city's walls, but the defenders proved strong. They repelled the invading army, causing many casualties. Even as cracks appeared in the walls, and fortresses on Bosphorus were taken, Mehmed realised it wasn't going to be easy to break the city. For that, even greater force was needed, so he called upon something with huge firepower; a weapon that was to shake Constantinople like an earthquake.

Constantine XI understood the importance of his city. It was the gateway to Europe, an impregnable walled city that for 1,000 years had been besieged 23 times with just one success, at the hands of the Christian knights of the Fourth Crusade in 1203. Crucially, Constantinople – so important to the Eastern Roman Empire, or Byzantine Empire as it later became known – was the centre for trade and previously the world's largest and richest city. It had stood firm in the face of the Ottoman Empire that had expanded all around it, leaving it isolated in the middle of Europe and Asia.

Constantinople had become the focus of much jealousy among rival leaders who wanted to conquer what had become the last outpost of the once-mighty Roman Empire. Followers


Constantinople in 1453 was a prestigious city but not as powerful as it once was

of Islam had lain siege on Constantinople between 674 and 678, trying again in 717 and 718 in line with the belief that its remaining strength would prevent Islam's reach into Europe. Christian Europe feared the fall of Constantinople, believing it would open the way for Islamic dominance. But even though the city saw off the attempted conquest, the death of Islamic martyrs had helped make it a holy place and the determination to try again in the future burned deep.

Yet for hundreds of years the main threat to Constantinople as the centre for the Orthodox Church had come from Rome, the centre of the Catholic Church. The Fourth Crusade had devastated Constantinople's power and riches and so, by 1453, it was a pale shadow of its former self. By this point the Byzantine Empire – which at its height had included most of the Mediterranean coast – consisted of Constantinople and a few square miles outside. It might have lost its true power but its location and history meant it was still desirable. Mehmed wanted it badly.

The sultan was determined to succeed where his predecessors had failed. He had come to power thanks to his father, Murat, who had negotiated a ten-year truce with Christian crusaders intent on invasion. Mehmed had come to hold a desire to be the heir to the Roman Empire and extend his influence. He wanted one faith, one empire and one sovereignty in the world and by 1453, the time was right. Constantine XI had none of the power of those that had gone before him and the city, with its population of 100,000, was bankrupt. Constantinople had been paying vast sums to the Ottoman Empire as a way of avoiding invasion but this only served to financially cripple it. Now the enemy was camped on its doorstep, ready to unleash hell. The 49-year-old Constantine knew the chances of his small army holding out were slim but vowed to fight to his last breath.

Constantine had made representations to the Pope, knowing that an attack by the Ottoman forces could only be held off for so long. They needed reinforcements from the West to help tackle the threat. A union between the two churches was celebrated at the end of 1452, but despite the promise of warships, none arrived in the following months and with no help coming, Constantine stepped up the work of repairing and reinforcing the city's walls.

The last outpost of the Roman Empire was ringed by 19 kilometres (12 miles) of perimeter walling, most of it faced the edge of the sea. On the northern side was a chain that had been placed across the mouth of the Golden Horn, the primary inlet leading to a large harbour-like body of water. It prevented enemy ships from sailing past the northern part of Constantinople and was an important part of the city's defences. Constantine's strategy was to put a greater emphasis on the 6.5 kilometres (four miles) of land-locked perimeter wall, but he didn't know

HOW THE CITY'S DEFENCES WERE BREACHED

1. Rumeli Hisari (Fortress of Europe)
Winter 1451: Nicknamed Bozaz Kesen (meaning throat cutter), Mehmed II ordered the building of a magnificent castle with 7.6m (25ft) thick walls. Situated at the narrowest point of the Bosphorus Strait, its inhabitants used it to cut supplies to Constantinople.

2. The chain
2 April 1453: Although the chain had been constructed centuries earlier Constantine XI ensured it was strung across the mouth of the Golden Horn in Constantinople as the Ottoman army camped on their doorstep. It prevented enemy ships from entering the inlet.

3. Enemy camp
2 April 1453: Outside the city walls, the enemy Ottoman Turks together with a European army camped outside the city walls, the European army to the north of the river the Janissaries in the middle protecting Mehmed, and the Anatolian army further down.

4. Theodosian Wall
6 April to 29 May 1453: This 6.5km (4mi) stretch of land-locked wall was the primary target for the advancing enemy. They struck it with cannon fire and tried to breach it several times before finally succeeding on 29 May 1453, seizing the city.

5. The moat
The moat had been added in the fifth century and it was an extra barrier between any invading army and the city walls. It was around 20m (66ft) wide and 7m (23ft) deep. The Ottoman Turks tried desperately to fill it and allow for a safe and easy passage.

6. Bypassing the chain
22 April 1453: With the chain blocking access to the Golden Horn, Mehmed I ordered the ships to be carried over land instead. In the dead of night, they were pulled over difficult ground using log rollers and relaunched into the water much to Constantine's surprise.

The sultan promised his men they could loot the city after they took it

THE EVOLUTION OF SIEGE WEAPONS

BATTERING RAM

FIRST USED: UNKNOWN

STRENGTHS: A part of warfare since [illegible] highly effective in smashing down [illegible] atures over the centuries. They started as simple heavy logs but [illegible] rt impacting stone and brick, against thicker walls they were next to useless. Soldiers would also have to get up close to cause damage. Gunpowder and cannons replaced this clumsy method.

SIEGE TOWER

FIRST USED: 11TH CENTURY BCE

STRENGTHS: Moveable siege towers allowed soldiers to scale curtain walls since they were of the same size or higher. In later years, the bottom part would be covered to allow for covert work such as filling in moats.

WEAKNESSES: Since they were made from wood, they were vulnerable to collapse. In Constantinople, the siege towers were set alight by the defenders using Greek fire – a weapon frequently used by the Byzantines in naval battles.

CANNON

FIRST USED: 12TH CENTURY CE

STRENGTHS: Cannons were highly effective against even the strongest of fortifications as the super-cannons utilised in Constantinople showed. Artillery fire was used heavily in the First World War and lives on in a modern form today.

WEAKNESSES: The need to reload them and ensure they are aimed correctly makes them cumbersome. In Constantinople, it would take some three hours to reload the super-cannon and it was a tiring, manual process.

CATAPULT

FIRST USED: 4TH CENTURY BCE

STRENGTHS: Catapults were able to propel missiles over the fortified walls of cities and castles and strike death and fear into the heart of a population. They could also be used to smash the walls with large stones.

WEAKNESSES: When defences are strong, the effects of catapults can be neutralised. And no matter what type of catapult was used – some were tension drive, others were spoon-like – they were cumbersome to move and position.

about the latest weapon about to be unveiled by his enemy

Mehmed enjoyed the discovery of new things and so was rather taken by a proposal to create a cannon larger than any other that had been built. This, he surmised, would be perfect to smash the famous walls of Constantinople.

Gunpowder had been available since around the 11th century – it appears on the Song Dynasty text *Wujing Zongyao* – so its power was not unknown. The Ottomans' new weapon was different, though. It was devised by an engineer called Orban, who had visited Constantinople from the Kingdom of Hungary and was taken on by Constantine to develop new weaponry. The infrequent payments forced him to seek employment with Mehmed and he promised the sultan he could make a weapon large enough to fire a huge stone that would demolish the city's walls.

Orban was given an abundance of money and the materials to build his super cannon. It took him three months to make the giant weapon, the end result being a monster that was 8.2 metres (27 feet) long and capable of hurling a 272-kilogram (600-pound) stone ball over an incredible 1.6 kilometres (one mile). When it hit the walls of Constantinople, the shock waves were immense. Constantine's men struggled in the face of the onslaught as it smashed into the stone surroundings, causing parts to crumble to the ground, leaving gaping holes in the city's defences. Their respite came in the three hours it took to reload the cannon – they could use the time to repair the wall with mud and other materials to hand. The defenders draped animal skins over the walls, which, together with the mud, helped to cushion subsequent blows to that area.

The noise and incredible shaking of the walls and ground as each ball smashed into the city's walls caused as much psychological damage as it did physical. The pounding went on for days. Constantine was helped by Giovanni Giustiniani and his army of 700 professional soldiers from the island of Chios. Giustiniani was instrumental in keeping the walls repaired and Constantinople somehow continued to hold strong. By now, the battle had raged for 12 days.

"He promised he could make a weapon large enough to fire a huge stone that would demolish the city's walls"

One of the major aims for Mehmed's army was to fill the moat surrounding the city walls so that access could be quickly gained but Constantine's men emptied them at night. Even so, there had been enough damage and headway for a second stab at taking over Constantinople on 18 April, but this was repelled.

One of the most effective pre-war plans enacted by the Ottomans was the building of a large castle on the European side of Constantinople, close to the city. Finished well in time for the siege,

Sultan Mehmed had been planning the sacking of Constantinople for years

Historic cities sacked

Constantinople

Ottoman forces finally broke through the robust city walls and sturdy defences and gained access to Constantinople. Amid the deafening sound, they slew hundreds of men, captured women and children and looted the city for promised riches.

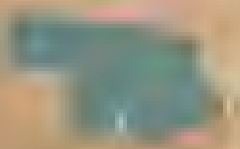
How much of it was destroyed?

Main landmark or building destroyed

Death toll

4,000

Main weapon used



Cannon

29 MAY 1453

Antwerp

With Spain declared bankrupt, the Tercio was angry at not being paid and so swept into Antwerp with the intention of looting. Over three days, they stole large numbers of items and ended up setting fire to the city, completely destroying the wealthiest quarter.

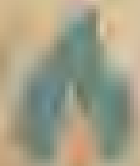
How much of it was destroyed?

Main landmark or building destroyed

Death toll

8,000

Main weapon used



Fire

4 NOV 1576

Rome

The troops of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V became angry at not being paid. In the end more than 34,000 of them mutinied and headed for Rome. Churches and monasteries were looted and destroyed. Priests, monks and nuns were among those slaughtered in the revolt.

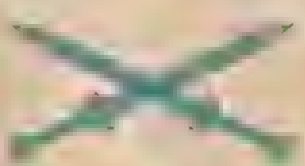
How much of it was destroyed?

Main landmark or building destroyed

Death toll

12,000

Main weapon used



Swords

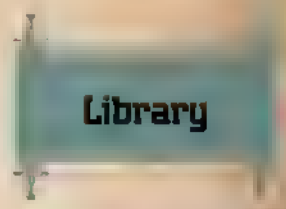
6 MAY 1527

Baghdad

Around 150,000 Mongols arrived in Baghdad and, on 13 February, entered the city, destroying and pillaging property for a week. One of the Mongols' biggest crimes was the soaking of hundreds of books in the Tigris River but their butchery was also severe.

How much of it was destroyed?

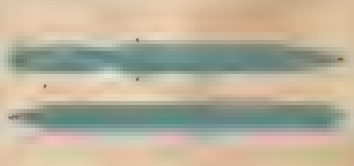
Main landmark or building destroyed



Death toll

1,000,000

Main weapon used



Knives

13 FEB 1258

WHO WAS THE CITY NAMED AFTER?

The city was named after Constantine the Great, the Roman emperor from 306 to 337. He had battled against Emperor Maxentius for control of the Western Roman Empire in 312 and won. It was a victory that allowed him, as the first emperor to convert to Christianity, to lead the way for religious tolerance. Under Constantine, the empire flourished, eventually being unified in 324. Constantine continued to look east and established New Rome in Byzantium. The Romans renamed this Constantinople in his honour and it came to be the capital of what became known as the Byzantine Empire.

Ottoman's nicknamed it Bogaz Kesen, which translates as the 'throat cutter.' Taking just four months to complete, it could be used to control sea traffic on the Bosphorus strait. The Ottoman Turks could cut supplies to Constantinople by blasting away at defiant ships trying to sail past, using large cannons situated on the water's edge. Constantinople was dangerously isolated.

But just as the Ottoman Turks had made preparations, so too had Constantinople. The defenders had strung a chain across the mouth of the Golden Horn. By blocking access to the waterway, the defenders were able to prevent an onslaught from that direction. The defenders had proved adept at seeing off the Ottomans' naval advances and there had been close ship-to-ship combat during which the Byzantines emerged victorious. Yet cutting off the Golden Horn meant they could concentrate their efforts on defending the land-lying areas of the wall instead.

The sultan's solution was ingenious. Mehmed looked at the chain and surveyed the land close by. He decided the answer would be to haul the ships over land from the sea to the water cut off by the chain. And so it began. Soldiers and oxen pulled at the ships, sending them over pre-laid

"Constantine vowed to defend his city to the death"

rollers greased with animal fat. Scores of ships were hauled over in a mammoth overnight task. Surprised and aghast, the defenders were unsure what to do. The ships were now able to fire at the scantly guarded wall to the side of the Golden Horn. Within hours, great damage was being caused and the victorious Mehmed showed his ruthless side. When a group of defenders managed to escape from one sunken ship, Mehmed's punishment was to have them impaled.

The high-stakes game of cat and mouse continued and Mehmed ordered the Ottomans to mine under the city. On 16 May, Christian soldiers heard underground activity and went to investigate. Their discovery of miners put them on high alert and, having sorted the initial problem, they tried to think up effective ways to spot further attempts. John Grant, a Scotsman who had found himself in Constantinople, recommended placing buckets of water around the walls of the city. A ripple on the surface of the water would alert them to possible mining. It worked.

The attacks may have been repelled but the defenders were getting tired and their walls were a mess. On 27 May, Mehmed made the decision to throw everything at the city. Ottoman forces bombarded the walls relentlessly, causing heavy damage. They were fast and furious, giving the defenders little time to make repairs. Mehmed then prepared his men to march forward. They were, he said, not to touch the structure of the city – he wanted Constantinople to remain as intact as possible so that it could form his capital. They could loot and enslave, though. With this promise, the army spent 28 May getting ready, praying, resting and running through their tactics.

Constantine prepared his city, encouraged his soldiers to fight to the last man and vowed to defend his city to the death. There were just 4,000 men left to hold Constantinople – half that at the start of the siege. On 29 May, after a 47-day siege, the invaders surged forward, scaling the walls. They were pushed back by the defenders who knocked away ladders and used hot oil to scald the invaders. Two waves of attack were repelled.

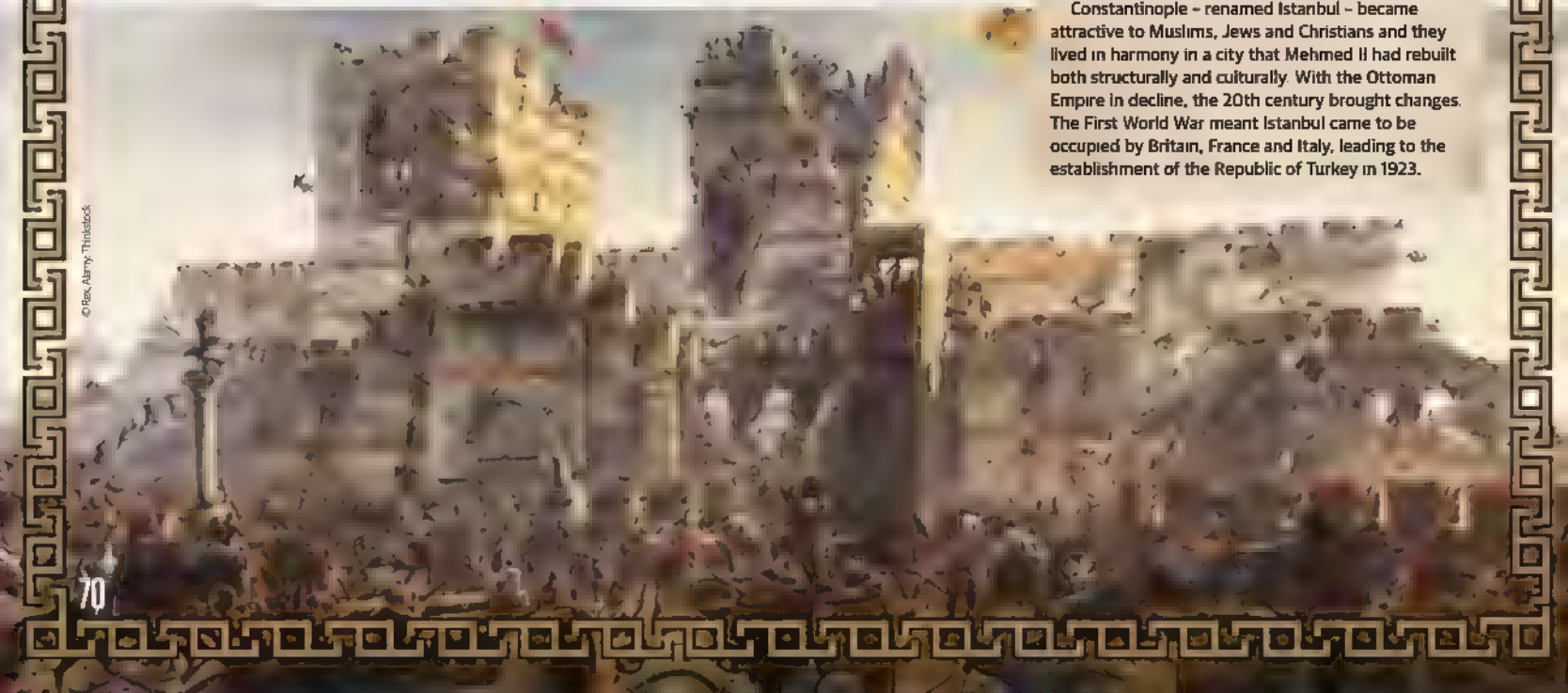
But Mehmed's Janissaries – Christians picked up by the Ottomans as children and trained as fighters – broke through, their elite training enabling them to breech the walls after numerous hours of fighting. There were hand-to-hand battles in the narrow streets of the city. The defenders knew the city were soon overpowered. Screams filled the night air. As Ottoman soldiers poured into Constantinople, the city was overwhelmed.

The Ottomans flung open the great bronze doors of Saint Sophia and massacred large numbers of worshippers. With priests dying by the altar and with a vast number of prisoners being rounded up, the end was upon the city Their emperor tore off his imperial ornaments so he looked like any normal soldier, saying, "The city is fallen and I am still alive", and charging to his death. The invaders tied up any enemy they didn't slaughter, grabbed women and fought over the most attractive of them. Children were led into slavery and the city was ransacked of what little it had left. After more than 1,000 years of a glorious Constantinople, the last outpost of the Roman Empire was no more.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

Although Christians aimed to reclaim Constantinople after its fall, such ambitions fizzled out in the 16th century. Many of Byzantine's learned men had left the empire and sought out new inspiration, flooding Europe with teachings and culture and Constantinople was transformed into an Islamic city

Constantinople – renamed Istanbul – became attractive to Muslims, Jews and Christians and they lived in harmony in a city that Mehmed II had rebuilt both structurally and culturally. With the Ottoman Empire in decline, the 20th century brought changes. The First World War meant Istanbul came to be occupied by Britain, France and Italy, leading to the establishment of the Republic of Turkey in 1923.



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† Professor Beckett is not cited in the capacity of a health professional, but as a product inventor and former Chairman of Vitabiotics. *(IRI value data 52 w/e 2 Nov 13).

VITABIOTICS
SCIENCE OF HEALTHY LIVING

ADNEUCONP 30-04-14E

25 minds that shook the world

From Einstein and Freud to Marx and Mozart - let us introduce you to 25 of history's game-changing minds

Written by Jonathan Hatfull and Jamie Frier

Key

- Political
- Science
- Technology
- Art and literature
- Nobel Prize winner
- Tormented genius

Albert Einstein

His genius paved the way for modern physics

Germany/Swiss/American 1879-1955

German-born Einstein became a Swiss national in 1901 after his family moved there. He worked for a time in a patent office before becoming a German citizen again in 1914. Two years later he published a paper that included in it the general theory of relativity, which would cement his place in history. Einstein's theory of relativity was a watershed moment in the world of physics as helped explain why planets move as they do and unveil the mysteries of how we perceive gravity. His theory came as a result of attempting to explain flaws in Newtonian mechanics and his later work continued the theme of attempting to rationalise existing scientific problems by drawing together different theories. He continued his groundbreaking work, specifically in the area of quantum theory and relativistic cosmology, and his contributions to science helped pave the way for the invention of television, nuclear weapons and nuclear energy, among other key inventions.

Idiot's guide to the theory of relativity

Newton's theories of motion referred to gravity as acting in space. However, this failed to explain things like Mercury's orbit. Einstein realised gravity worked in space-time, adding in a fourth dimension – time – that we can't physically comprehend. A football placed on a stretched sheet would cause it to sag and a tennis ball rolled from the edge would curve toward it. This is what gravity does, but in four dimensions. It stretches space-time, causing things to move toward it in a curve. The heavier the object, the more gravity exerted.

Moving viewpoint
Sitting inside a moving train and bouncing a ball will appear like it has bounced straight down then straight back up and hasn't taken much time. This is because the bouncer has moved with the ball

Stationary viewpoint
Someone watching the train go past will perceive the ball as having bounced at an angle and taken longer than the person inside the train. Both are correct as their viewpoint is relative to the event

Light beam
A person on a moving train can shine a light to the end of a carriage to measure its length. But someone watching it go past sees the end of the carriage racing toward the light, making it appear shorter.

Leonardo da Vinci

The great artist and inventor truly was a man for the ages

Italian 1452-1519

Da Vinci's roll call of mesmerising paintings includes *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*. These paintings, and his many other works, were all artistically stunning and have caused intrigue and wonder in equal measure. However, Da Vinci didn't just shake the artistic world. He linked his artistic and technical mind with his famous Vitruvian Man, a diagram depicting a man in perfect proportions fitting inside both a circle and square. He is also credited with the invention of helicopters, tanks, solar power and the calculator. Da Vinci was an exponent of art and science, creating incredible works in both fields.

George Orwell

A visionary author who inspired and influenced millions

British 1903-1950

Orwell had an upbringing that belied, or perhaps informed, his later anarchic and left-wing beliefs. As a young man he studied at Eton and travelled to Burma to work in the Indian Imperial Police before he became a socialist during the 1930s, writing about the miners in England's north and travelling to Spain to fight against General Franco.

Orwell returned to England and worked for the BBC in the early 1940s before editing *The Tribune*, a left-wing newspaper, in 1943. He wrote the searing satire *Animal Farm* in 1945, to tremendous acclaim, which tore into Stalin's betrayal of the Russian revolutionaries. In 1949 he wrote the stunning dystopia *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, which was a huge success and for many remains a vivid and disturbing warning about the dangers of the state's interference in the lives of its citizens.

Nikola Tesla

...inal mad scientist and innovative inventor

Serbian 1856-1943

Born in Smiljan (in what is Croatia today), Tesla had his eye on America and travelled to the US to work with Thomas Edison. It's thought that Edison's more business-minded approach clashed with the mercurial inventor of the Tesla coil, which became the basis of alternating current systems. However, despite the success of his AC system, the discredited Tesla struggled to find funding despite his obvious genius. From a global communication project to X-rays, he was a pioneer but died penniless.

1. Transformer
Unlike other transformers, the Tesla Coil does not use tight couplings between its primary and secondary windings. The voltage gain is derived from resonance rather than the turns ratio.

2. Capacitor
A transformer with two sets of windings, a primary and a secondary, has many more turns on the secondary output side than the primary input side, which increases the voltage

3. Spark plug
The charge is stored by a capacitor and a spark gap, which is a small hole in the circuit. The charge fills the capacitor and the electric potential bridges the spark gap.

4. Primary coil
When the voltage reaches a certain level the spark gap is bridged and the circuit closes. The huge current creates a magnetic field around the primary coil, while the secondary coil converts this into electric potential.

5. Secondary coil
This creates purple sparks in the air as the electric potential breaks apart the air molecules, and the dome on top of the coil allows the secondary coil to receive the energy from the primary coil.

6. Discharge sphere
Finally, the massive current leaves the secondary coil and enters the discharge sphere before discharging the current as sparks and/or a corona.

Sigmund Freud

The psychiatrist who changed the way we think

Austrian 1856-1939

The man who created the notion of unconscious thought studied medicine at the University of Vienna but, after treating a patient with hysteria, travelled to Paris where he studied the mind. He returned to Vienna to specialise in brain and nervous disorders, and theorised the unconscious, where sexual desire and aggression ferment. He wrote *The Interpretation Of Dreams* in 1900 and became something of a celebrity. He saw his books burned by the Nazis and left for London, where he died of cancer of the jaw in 1939. By developing a treatment method known as psychoanalysis, which is still in use today, Freud forever changed the way we look at the field of mental health.

Stephen Hawking

Shining a light on the mysteries of the galaxy

British 1942-

Diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a form of motor neurone disease, at the age of 21 and given less than three years to live, Stephen Hawking defied the odds to become one of the planet's sharpest minds. Best known for his book *A Brief History Of Time*, in which he attempted to explain spectacularly complex subjects like the Big Bang Theory, Hawking gained a first class degree in Natural Science from Oxford University and a PhD in cosmology from Cambridge University. His most celebrated work centred on black holes and the theory that matter is able to escape the previously thought inescapable collapsed stars.

Hawking has been wheelchair-bound since the 1970s, but this has not stopped him from writing on a range of cosmological subjects for both the expert and novice despite being reliant on a voice synthesizer since 1985.

Max Planck

The father of quantum theory

German 1858-1947

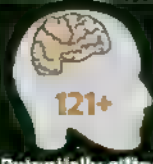
A pioneer in the field of thermodynamics, Max Planck debunked existing physics theories by showing that energy from a resonator - an oscillating object - could only have discrete values, where the data can only be correct for a set number of values. He really shook the world as the originator of quantum theory, which changed human understanding of atomic and subatomic processes, just as Einstein revolutionised the understanding of the concept of space and time. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1918.

Intelligence quotient explained

Defining genius

Normal IQ
This is the average score for most people. **70% of the population**

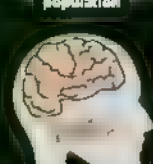
Superior IQ
Average for those in professional occupations. **17% of the population**



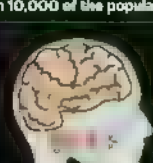
Potentially gifted
Average for graduates. **10% of the population**

Borderline genius
Majority of PhD recipients. **2% of the population**

Genius
It is thought Freud's IQ was in this bracket. **1% of the population**



Genius
The average IQ for Nobel Prize winners. **1 in 10,000 of the population**



Genius
Estimated IQ's of Einstein and Newton. **1 in 30,000 of the population**

25 MINDS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD

Isaac Newton

Originator of the theory of what keeps all our feet on the ground

British 1643-1727

Eternally connected with Cambridge University, Newton was elected a fellow of Trinity College and spent most of his working life lecturing on mathematics. In 1687, his seminal work *Principia Mathematica* was published. It explained his theory of gravity, the force that keeps us from flying off into space. His other major contribution to science was his three laws of motion – which still stand true today – and his work on the composition of light.

John Maynard Keynes

He influe[illegible] form of economics

British 1883-1946

John Maynard Keynes was an economist who played a key role in the British Treasury during and after World War I. Having attended Eton and Cambridge, where he studied mathematics, he wrote *The Economic Consequences Of Peace*. This much-heralded book criticised the huge reparations the Allies levied on Germany, correctly predicted that this would result in a later German uprising and influenced generations of economists who followed him. Keynes was also a genius in the stock markets, making 500 per cent gains during the Great Depression.

Charles Darwin

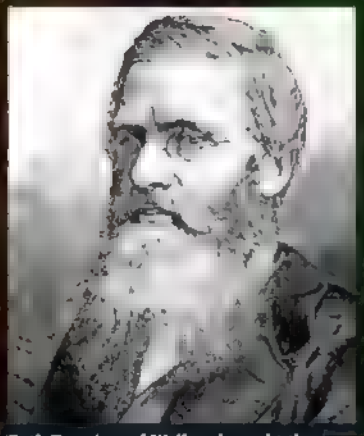
Considered a heretic at the time, his influence continues to live on

British 1809-1882

Darwin took a roundabout route to becoming the father of evolution. Initially studying divinity at Cambridge University, Darwin went on a scientific voyage on HMS Beagle. This journey took him to the Galapagos Islands where he noticed the difference between the beak sizes of finches on the island, depending on their dietary requirement. This led him to develop his theory of natural selection, which helped him pen *On The Origin Of Species*. It forever changed the way most of the human race view the development of their species.

Alfred Wallace: Evolution's forgotten man

Wallace noticed the spectacular variance in butterflies in close proximity and, having read Robert Chambers' *Vestiges Of The Natural History Of Creation*, took an active interest in evolution. Wallace and fellow naturalist Henry Bates travelled to Brazil to find evidence of evolution before Wallace set off for Singapore, documenting hundreds of thousands of insects, shells and mammal and reptile specimens. He wrote the much-respected *Sarawak Law*, which was read by Charles Lyell who took it to Charles Darwin, who hurried into presenting Wallace's work alongside his own, cementing the latter's position as the father of evolution.



Both Darwin and Wallace brought the theory of evolution to the world, but Wallace is often overlooked

Steve Jobs

The computer nerd whose genius helped change the way the world works – and plays

American 1955-2011

By the end of his life, Steve Jobs' name became synonymous not only with the brand he created, but also with the very idea of communication technology as a lifestyle choice. As a baby, Jobs was put up for adoption by his birth parents and raised in Silicon Valley. As a young entrepreneur, Jobs had a flair for showmanship but found himself removed from his company, Apple, over concerns about his lack of his experience, even after the creation of the Macintosh computer. Undaunted, he created Pixar from George Lucas' Graphics Group in 1986 and, together with his NeXT computer designs, found his way back to the head of the pack. In 1996, Apple bought NeXT for $400 million, bringing Jobs back into the fold.

Always searching for the next phenomenon, he saw the potential for consumer electronics and turned his attention towards the iPod, which launched in 2001. The product was an unbelievable success, but tragedy soon followed as Jobs was diagnosed with cancer in 2003. He chose to tell only those closest to him and sold Pixar to Disney for the stock equivalent of £4.2 billion ($7 billion) before launching the iPhone in 2007. He died in 2011, having become one of the most recognisable and respected innovators in modern technology.

Timeline of a rare genius

March-August 1976
Apple is born
Together with Steve Wozniak, Steve Jobs develops the Apple Computer board, incorporating the company on 1 April and showing the Apple 1 at the Personal Computing Festival in Atlantic City on 28 August.

1979
Apple makes itself known
The Apple II is completed, the first computer available for the mass market. The Apple brand gains widespread recognition.

12 December 1980
Wealth, fame and problems
Jobs' wealth expands hugely as Apple goes public. Over the next few years, his celebrity grows and with that come problems. Bad publicity and an unhappy board lead to his ousting on 17 September 1985.

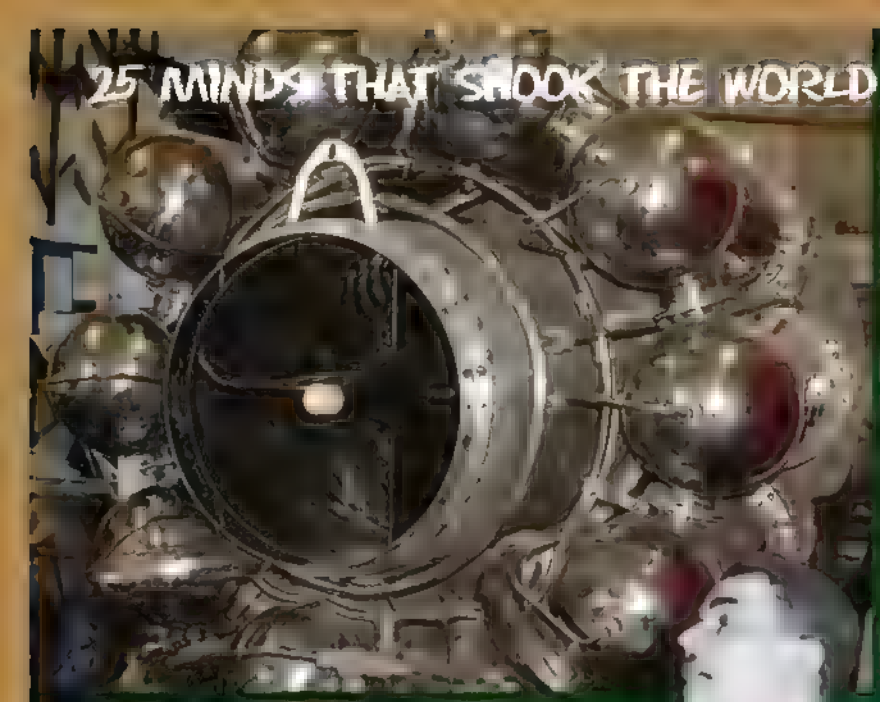
30 January 1986
Jobs bounces back
Less than six months after leaving Apple with NeXT, Jobs pays $10 million for George Lucas' Graphic Group and creates Pixar. Several years of hard work and disappointment follow.

November 1995
Pixar is a hit, Apple comes back
Toy Story is released and is a huge success, and a week later Pixar goes public. In December, Apple pays $400 million for NeXT and brings Jobs back.

6 May 1998
Meet the iMac
At the Flint Center auditorium in Cupertino, Jobs unveils the iMac. This is the springboard for Apple's subsequent domination in the field of consumer electronics, from the iBook to the iPod.

"AS A YOUNG ENTREPRENEUR, JOBS HAD A FLAIR FOR SHOWMANSHIP BUT FOUND HIMSELF REMOVED FROM APPLE"

© Rex Features

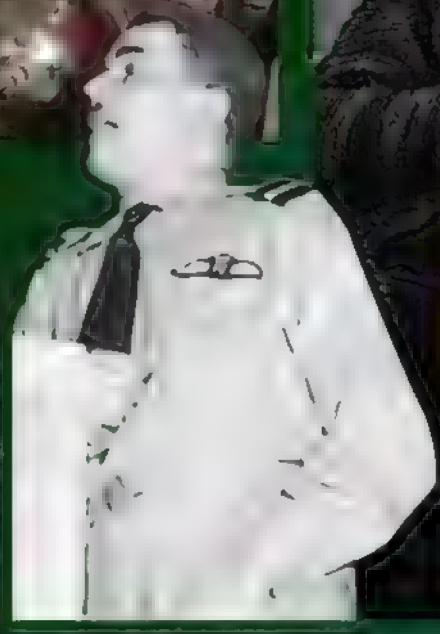


Frank Whittle

He revolutionised air travel forever

British 1907-1996

After being accepted by the RAF as a cadet at the third attempt, Whittle contributed greatly to the war effort when he devised a new engine for military planes. He posited that a gas-turbine engine, as opposed to the piston engines being used, would allow planes to fly faster at higher altitudes. Although the Air Ministry dismissed it, Whittle found funding through the RAF and his invention was quickly snapped up by the US. The jet engine was born and flight changed forever.

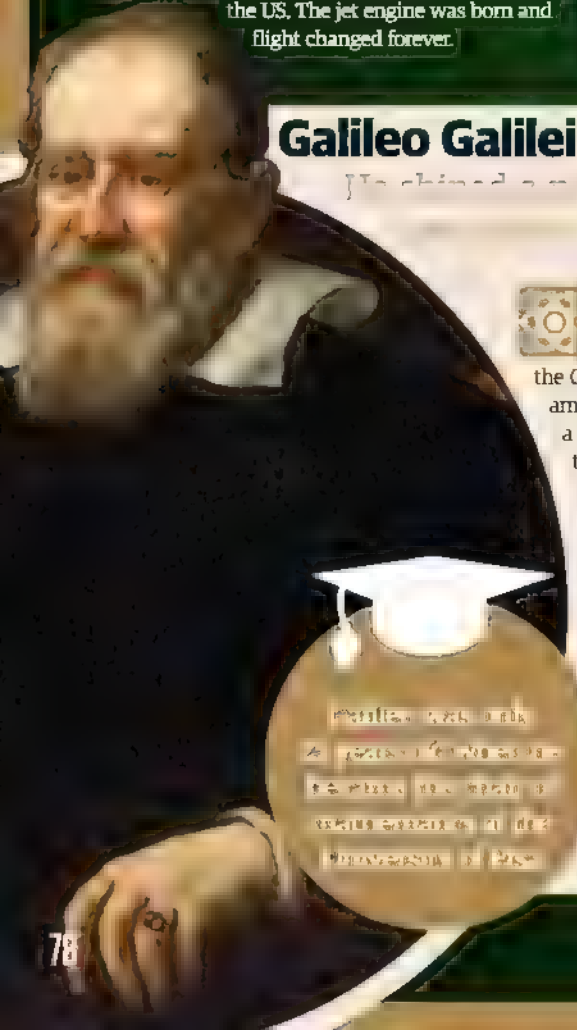


William Wilberforce

He saw the tru… horror of slavery

British 1759-1833

William Wilberforce campaigned tirelessly to bring an end to the slave trade and slavery in the United Kingdom. Born to a wealthy family in Hull, the merchant trader's son had a profound religious awakening during the 1780s. His political actions began to be dictated by his Christianity and he soon turned his attention towards the slave trade. In 1789, he began his campaign and, despite initial derision and disinterest, he did not stop until the Abolition Of The Slave Trade Act was passed on 25 March 1807.



Galileo Galilei

Italian 1564-1642

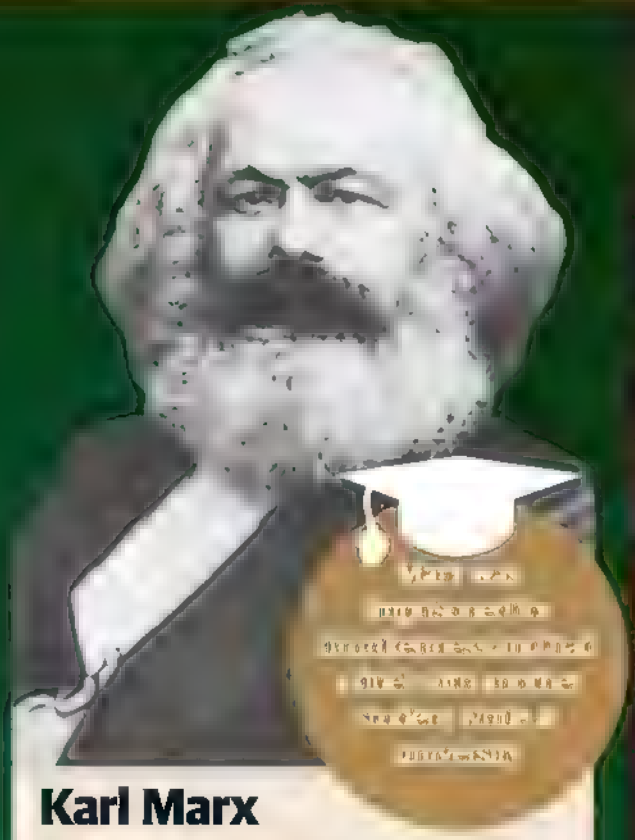
Born in Italy at a time when the Catholic Church held a vast amount of power, Galileo fought a constant battle for supporting the Copernican theory that the Earth travelled around the Sun. He was accused of heresy for his views on planetary motion but continued to publish his work regardless. The Italian was instrumental in advancing our understanding of the cosmos by developing the telescope and mapping the surface of the Moon, phases of Venus and also discovering four of Jupiter's moons.

Tim Berners-Lee

The founder of a new form of mass communication

British 1955-

Tim Berners-Lee is famous for inventing the World Wide Web. It was developed initially as a way for scientists at CERN, the European Particle Physics Laboratory where he worked during the 1980s and 1990s, to share information and research. He continues to be involved with internet development, heading up the World Wide Web Consortium.



Karl Marx

[illegible] communism

German 1818-1883

After pursuing academia in his home country of Germany, Karl Marx would pen the text that changed the world when he moved to Paris with his wife in 1843. Together with Friedrich Engels, he distilled their revolutionary ideals into the *Communist Manifesto* in 1848. They believed that when the proletariat triumphed, class struggles would come to an end. He moved to London in 1849, where he wrote his analysis of the capitalist system *Das Kapital*. However, he only lived to see the first volume published and died in poverty, leaving his legacy to flourish

Catherine the Great

Changed the life of her citizens by issuing progressive reforms

Prussian 1729-1796

Fiercely independent but politically savvy, Catherine's unhappy marriage to Tsar Peter III ended when he was overthrown by a nation that supported his wife. Regarded as an enlightened ruler, she is credited with modernising Russia and expanding its borders. She took power away from the clergy, but empowered the local nobles to keep the proletariat in check, which led to several unsuccessful rebellions. Catherine's work in improving standards of education for her people was revolutionary at the time.

MATCH THE MIND TO THE QUOTE

HG Wells

1. "WHEN ANGRY, COUNT TO TEN BEFORE YOU SPEAK; IF VERY ANGRY, ONE HUNDRED"

Sigmund Freud

2. "HUMAN HISTORY BECOMES MORE AND MORE A RACE BETWEEN EDUCATION AND CATASTROPHE"

Albert Einstein

3. "THE HARDEST THING IN THE WORLD TO UNDERSTAND IS INCOME TAX"

Thomas Jefferson

4. "DREAMS ARE OFTEN MOST PROFOUND WHEN THEY SEEM THE MOST CRAZY"

Answers: 1=Jefferson 2= HG Wells 3=Einstein 4=Freud

J Robert Oppenheimer

The leader of the Manhattan Project and the creator of the most powerful weapon the world had ever known

American 1904-1967

The father of the atomic bomb would, in later life, realise the terrible reality of the weapon he created and see the political affiliations of his youth turn against him by his government. As a young man, his genius and work ethic would see him storm through his academic career, studying chemistry at Harvard before obtaining a PhD in physics from the University of Göttingen at the age of 22. By 1940, he was already gauging the amount of uranium required for the atom bomb. He was given the leadership of the Manhattan Project in 1943 where his work would lead to the atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Haunted by his creation, he campaigned against the development of the hydrogen bomb and was accused of being a communist sympathiser at a security hearing. He was cleared, but was no longer allowed access to government projects and barred from the Atomic Energy Commission. President Lyndon Johnson attempted to repair his reputation by giving him the Enrico Fermi Award in 1963. Oppenheimer passed away four years later.

Little Boy breakdown

Inside the bomb used in Hiroshima

"FEW PEOPLE LAUGHED, FEW PEOPLE CRIED, MOST PEOPLE WERE SILENT"

Explosive
A conventional explosive (cordite) is placed at the rear of the bomb casing. When detonated, this acts as the explosive force needed to propel the uranium bullet.

Barrel
A 16.5cm (6.5in)-diameter barrel runs down the centre of the casing to house the uranium bullet and cylinder which ensures both elements remain aligned.

Cylinder
A tube made from several solid, stacked rings of uranium-235. When the bullet collides with the cylinder a nuclear chain reaction is triggered.

Bullet
A hollow sub-critical mass uranium-235 bullet is fired along the bomb's central barrel by the conventional explosive onto a solid target cylinder.

John Milton

By adding to the Bible [illegible] literature

English 1608-1674

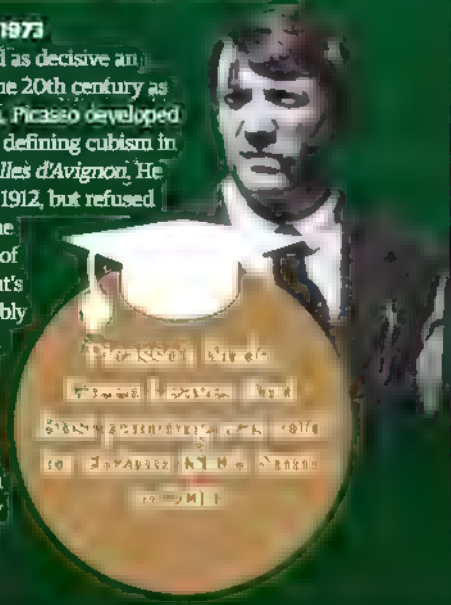
The man who wrote *Paradise Lost* had planned on joining the priesthood as a young man, but instead decided to become a poet, spending six years honing his craft and researching the world of art and history. His masterpiece was composed while he was blind, relying on his daughters and Andrew Marvell for help and he stated that his aim was to do, "things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme." Adding to the *Bible* with a work of fiction was almost unheard of at the time and showed his contemporaries that art could operate without constraints.

Pablo Picasso

The highly influential artist saw the world in a different way to most

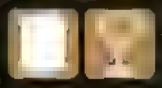
Spanish 1881-1973

Few artists had as decisive an influence on the 20th century as Picasso. Born in Malaga, Picasso developed his style in Paris before defining cubism in 1907 with *Les Demoiselles d'Avignon*. He would create collage in 1912, but refused to be defined by any one form and crafted some of the surrealist movement's finest works, most notably the incredibly powerful Civil War protest piece *Guernica*. He never returned to Spain, staying in Paris during the German occupation and working constantly until his death in 1973.



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Child prodigy and musical genius who composed over 600 works



Austrian 1756-1791

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Salzburg to a violinist father, who quickly saw his son's remarkable talent and decided to exhibit the boy, taking him around Europe to perform and absorb as many musical styles and traditions as possible. As a young man, Mozart joined the Salzburg Orchestra but was determined to compose his own music and a commission for an opera from Munich allowed him to show just what he was capable of.

Mozart composed *Idomeneo* in 1781 and its success allowed him to relocate to Vienna, at that time one of the capitals of classical music. The young man worked furiously, performing his own compositions on the piano and developing piano concertos, chamber music and six string quartets. However, an opera for the court was needed and in 1786 he delivered *The Marriage Of Figaro*. It was fairly successful in Vienna but fared much better in Prague – a constant theme in his work. The Viennese finally gave him a court appointment, although his debts grew and grew. In 1791, things were looking brighter for Mozart, as he was commissioned to provide the score for *The Magic Flute*, while secretly working on his *Requiem*, but his health was deteriorating. By the time he was buried in a common grave, he had changed music forever through his innovative composing and his desire to be a 'freelance' musician rather than household servant began a process that would gain traction over the coming centuries.

Pope Clement XIV made the 14-year-old Mozart a Knight of the

Mozart in numbers

6 Age when he began writing music

12 When he composed his first great mass

14 Age when he wrote his first full-length opera

35 The age when he died from a short illness

"HE CHANGED MUSIC FOREVER THROUGH HIS INNOVATIVE COMPOSING AND DESIRE TO BE A FREELANCE MUSICIAN"

Thomas Jefferson

Played a key role in the drafting of the US Constitution and the abolition of slavery

American 1743-1826

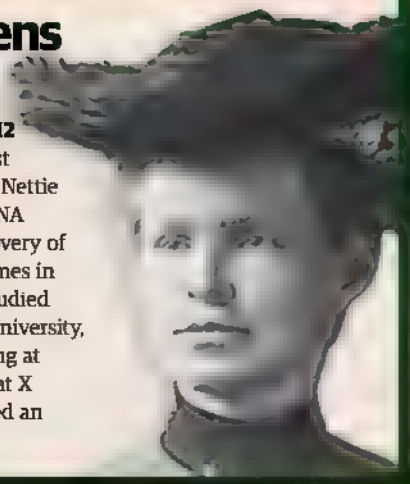
Many statespeople earned their place in history thanks to their oratorical ability but – while a decent public speaker – Jefferson changed the world due to his work on paper. Having helped draft the Declaration of Independence at the age of 33, Jefferson became the leader of the newly formed Republican Party. This position led him to battle John Adams for the presidency of the USA. Despite narrowly losing the vote, Jefferson rose to the position of president five years later in 1801. He was a hugely successful and popular president during his two terms, reducing the national debt by a third by heavily cutting spending on the armed forces.

However, his most momentous contribution to world history was to be a leading figure in banning the import of slaves from Africa. He was violently opposed to slavery throughout his life, drafting a law in Virginia to prevent importing slaves. Despite his passion for eradicating what he called a 'hideous blot', he realistically attempted to ensure slaves were released in a responsible manner, even if it took more time. He advocated a move to crops that didn't require slave-work, such as short grain rice, olives and wheat. Although slavery was never abolished in his lifetime, he was the catalyst for the movement that would eventually see his dream come true.

"MANY LISTENERS FAILED TO REALISE IT WAS A PLAY AND THOUGHT THEY WERE BEING ATTACKED BY ALIENS"

Nettie Stevens

DNA pioneer



American 1861-1912

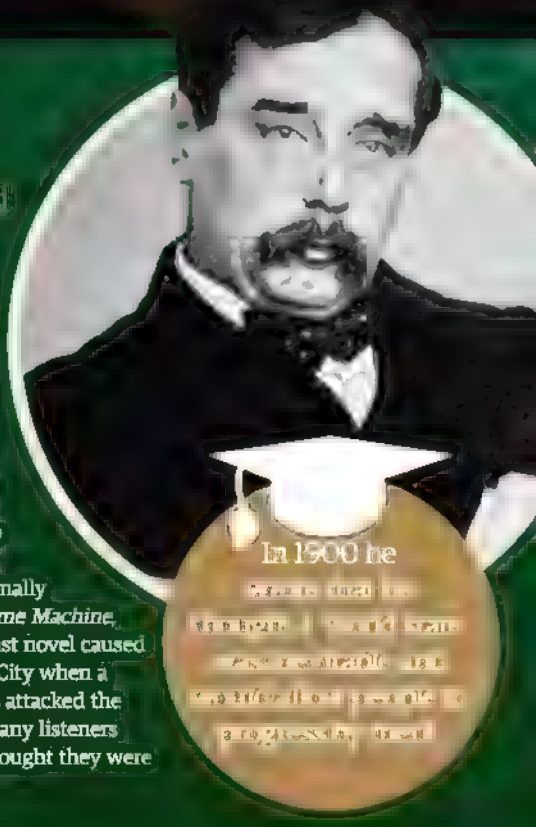
One of the foremost women in science, Nettie Stevens was a pioneer in DNA and, in particular, the discovery of the relevance of chromosomes in determining gender. She studied biology at Westfield State University, gaining a PhD. While looking at embryos she discovered that X and Y-chromosomes decided an individual's gender.

HG Wells

His imagination touched and inspired millions

British 1866-1946

Wells had a difficult start in life, finding little interest in work or education, despite bonding well with TH Huxley, who taught him biology in his first year at the School of Science. He turned his attention to writing, specifically science fiction, a genre that Wells, along with Hugo Gernsback and Jules Verne, helped establish. He had a raft of phenomenally successful novels, including *The Time Machine*, and *The War Of The Worlds*. This last novel caused widespread panic across New York City when a dramatised version, in which aliens attacked the Earth, was broadcast on radio, as many listeners failed to realise it was a play and thought they were listening to a news bulletin.



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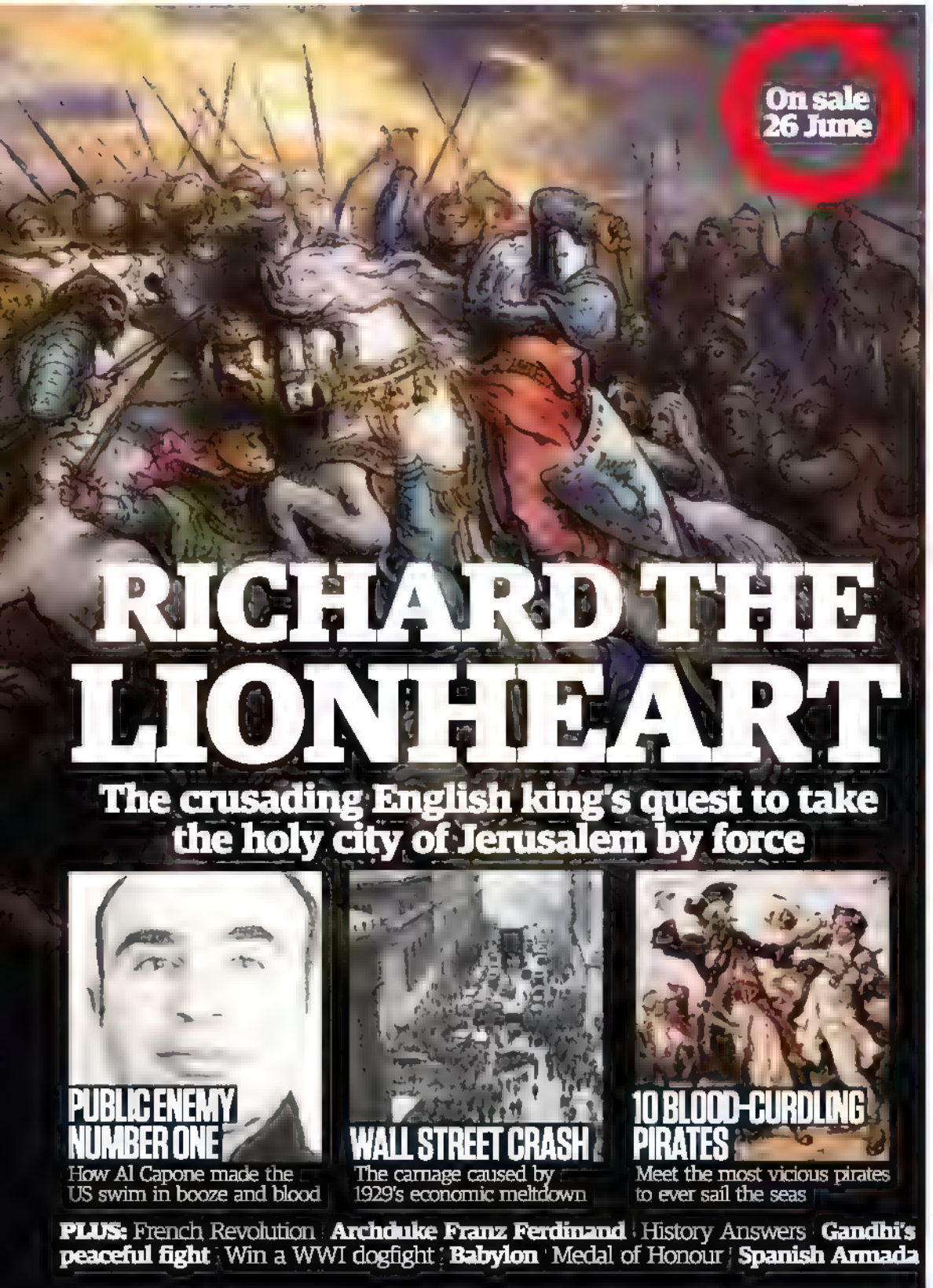
What does the future hold for All About History?



RICHARD THE LIONHEART

The crusading English king's quest to take the holy city of Jerusalem by force

PUBLIC ENEMY NUMBER ONE
How Al Capone made the US swim in booze and blood

WALL STREET CRASH
The carnage caused by 1929's economic meltdown

10 BLOOD-CURDLING PIRATES
Meet the most vicious pirates to ever sail the seas

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Mussolini vs the Mafia

The Italian dictator declared war on the Sicilian Cosa Nostra, but its suppression at home led inexorably to its rise in America

Written by Owen Williams

Benito Mussolini addresses a large crowd during the Declaration of the Italian Empire on 9 May 1936, in the Palazzo Venezia, Rome

Benito Mussolini's decade-long war on the Sicilian Mafia began with a perceived insult. In May 1924, the Italian Fascist prime minister swept into Sicily for a much-publicised visit, accompanied by an ostentatious military entourage of battleships, planes and even submarines. Arriving in Piana dei Greci near Palermo, he was met by mayor – and mafioso – Don Francesco Cuccia, who cocked a sardonic eyebrow at Mussolini's phalanx of bodyguards and security and announced, "You are with me; you are under my protection. What do you need all these cops for?"

The furious Mussolini refused Cuccia's hospitality, and the equally insulted Cuccia instructed his townspeople to boycott the dictator's subsequent public address. Humiliated, Mussolini cut short his visit and Cuccia's PR gaff went down in history as one the Mafia could have done without. He had drawn attention both to the Mafia's power within Sicily and to its arrogance. Far from quietly allowing the Mafia to remain above the law, Mussolini resolved to crush them.

So the myth goes for why the Italian dictator decided to take on the Mafia. It's a good story – and

"Far from quietly allowing the Mafia to remain above the law, Mussolini vowed to crush them completely"

true – but there is, of course, more to it than meets the eye. Cuccia may have been the final catalyst, but the Mafia was already on Mussolini's radar as a force that needed dealing with. Sicily had long been a law unto itself, and Mussolini, seeking to consolidate an ironclad dictatorship, risked being dangerously undermined if he allowed organised crime to survive on his watch. A successful campaign against the Cosa Nostra (the specific name for the Sicilian Mafia, which translates as 'our thing') would strengthen his rule.

A former journalist, military veteran and Socialist Party member, Mussolini had rejected socialism as a failed ideal by the end of World War I and formed his own 'Fascio' movement in 1919. The plural of 'fascio' is 'fasci' (meaning 'bundle' or 'sheaf'), a word that had become the name of 19th-century workers' movements, in which aggrieved labourers banded together against oppressive and unfair employers.

Mussolini's politics quickly gained traction in the economically depressed post-WWI Italy, via the notion that it was classless. Rather than focusing on socialism's class war, his Fascism promised the eradication of class altogether, a unified society where class wasn't an issue.

Fascism hadn't quite at this point come as close to Nazism as it would during World War II but it was still deeply unpleasant, viewing black and Asian races as inferior to whites, and advocating imperial colonisation and racial segregation. But it didn't champion the insistence on Aryan racial 'purity' of the Nazis. In a peculiar way, Mussolini's Fascism was almost inclusive; he wanted to make more people Italian, endorsing the assimilation of populations surrounding Italy, such as Dalmatia, Albania, Slovenia, Corsica and others. The basic thrust was an Italy along the lines of the Roman Empire, including the good bits of the Italian

Mussolini addresses blackshirts and political leaders at a celebration of the seventh anniversary of Fascism in Italy

Mussolini once said: "Democracy is beautiful in theory; in practice it is a fallacy"

"Many desperate peasants resorted to crime simply to survive, and the local elites began employing 'companies at arms'"

Renaissance. "The Roman tradition is a powerful force" ran Mussolini's ghost-written book *Doctrine Of Fascism*. "Empire is not only territorial or military, but [also] spiritual and moral."

Mussolini came to power in Italy in October 1922 in a manner the Mafia would have approved of: through a display of power that was clear but not showy, a iron fist in a velvet glove. The Fascists had established paramilitary squads of disgruntled war veterans in 1919, popularly called the Blackshirts, whose job was to suppress socialist, communist and anarchist demonstrations. The Fascists officially became the National Fascist Party in 1921, and after 30,000 Blackshirts marched on Rome to demand the resignation of liberal Prime Minister Luigi Facta, Italy's King Victor Emmanuel III asked Mussolini to form a new government. After tolerating a couple of years of coalition, Mussolini gradually built a police state, writing into law that he was no longer answerable to the parliament. Parliamentary elections were abolished in 1925 and all other political parties were outlawed in 1926. Mussolini was essentially an untouchable dictator but the South's Mafia-led pseudo-independence remained a problem. "Italy wants peace and quiet, work and calm", Mussolini pronounced. "I will give these things with love if possible, and with force if necessary." Sicily was about to be dealt with.

Sicily in the early-20th century was not markedly different to the Sicily of the previous century; it was essentially still a feudal system, with peasant labourers working for wealthy landowners and estate managers who afforded them few rights and little pay. Many desperate peasants resorted to crime simply to survive, and with no police force at that time, the local elites began employing 'companies at arms' – often made up of precisely the type of bandits that would otherwise cause them trouble – to hunt down thieves and negotiate the return of stolen property.

Almost inevitably, these companies evolved into something more akin to protection rackets, as likely to collude with criminals than with their wealthy supposed employers. Cattle ranches and citrus orchards were particularly vulnerable to thieves and saboteurs and since the landowners could not be present on their vast estates at all times, the racketeers – first officially dubbed the Mafia in 1865 – began to wield considerable power

Birth of the Mafia

EARLIEST YEARS
Reports describe proto-trade union movements in Sicily, where groups of working villagers are banding together to assert their rights and protect their personal interests in matters of land and labour. They are referred to as 'partiti', which translates as 'parties.'
1838

PROTECTION GANGS
After Italy annexes Sicily, banditry becomes common due to the island's reduced financial circumstances. Sicilian landowners and moneymen, in the absence of a significant police force, begin to employ 'extralegal' gangs to protect their property and settle disputes.
Circa 1860

EXTORTION RACKETS
The word 'Mafia' is first used. The protection gangs quickly realise their powerful position and begin operating along the lines of extortion rackets. They are usually in cahoots both with the landowners paying them and the bandits who necessitate 'protection' in the first place.
Circa 1866

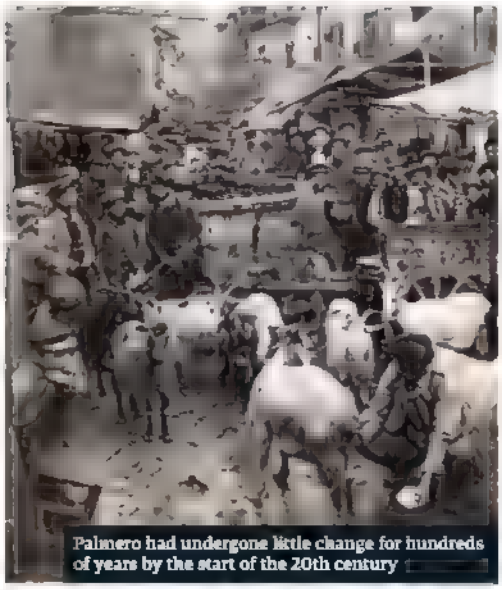
RARE EXPORTS
Newspapers in the US port city of New Orleans report an increase in crime rates, attributed to an influx of 'undesirables' from Sicily. The Sicilians begin importing the extortion techniques. They are known as The Black Hand and are soon operating in New York.
1869

RISE IN SICILY
At least eight Mafia clans are operational in Sicily, infiltrating politics, the legal system and officialdom. There are reports of secret initiation ceremonies and strict codes of conduct. Counterfeiting, kidnapping, intimidation and murder are widespread problems.
1898

The secretive mafiosi recognised each other by special signals, obeyed no law but their own, and operated a code of honour and silence ('Omerta') when confronted with legal authority. Loyalty was key. Attempts by the pre-Mussolini Italian government to intervene only served to alienate the populace and make the problem worse. The Mafia in Sicily became increasingly powerful politically manipulating elections to install their own favoured candidates. Along with the protection business there were murders, robberies, counterfeiting operations, kidnappings for ransom and the intimidation of witnesses. While the violence was plentiful, there was also a strict code of conduct and a substantial fund for supporting the families of imprisoned members. The Mafia looked after their own, Sicily looked after itself. Following his fateful visit and encounter with Cuccia, Mussolini had had enough of the rebellious island. Only the eradication of the Mafia would bring Sicily in line with the rest of Italy. The man he chose to accomplish the task was Cesare Mori.

Mori, who would gain the nickname the Iron Prefect ('Prefetto di Ferro') due to the ferocity of his anti-Mafia campaign, had distinguished himself as an exceptional police officer during the late-19th and early-20th centuries. However, he had found himself ignominiously transferred from the Italian metropolis to rural Sicily in 1903 when he got on the wrong side of a politician. His earliest encounters with the Mafia began here, and over the next decade and a half he was lauded for his successes. During World War I, more than 40,000 Sicilian civilians dodged the draft and fled to the hills, leading to a massive increase in banditry and cattle rustling, which Mori fought relentlessly, laying siege to villages and leading patrols at all hours across all terrains. But he remained aware that the people he was fighting were not the most dangerous aspect of Sicilian criminality. While he was promoted for his successes, he insisted that, "the true lethal blow to the Mafia will be given when we are able to make roundups... in prefectures, police headquarters, employers' mansions and... [political] ministries."

The Iron Prefect returned to the Italian mainland in 1920, initially serving as a senior police officer in Turin, and later as a high-ranking politician in Bologna. He was initially resistant to Fascism, treating the Blackshirt thugs like any other group of dissidents that needed slapping down, but when the Fascists seized power he found himself dismissed from office. Regrouping, he let it be known that he was coming around to the Fascists' way of thinking and held Mussolini in strong personal admiration. His previous experiences in Sicily made him the



Palmero had undergone little change for hundreds of years by the start of the 20th century

Palermo, Sicily's capital, in 1917

Two key mafioso

CARLO GAMBINO
1902-1976

Carlo Gambino was born into a nascent version of a Mafia family in Sicily and carried out murder orders for mob bosses while in his teens. He fled Mussolini's crackdown and headed for America in the 1920s, rising to become the 'boss of bosses', head of the Gambino Family, the most successful of the so-called Five Families.

STRENGTHS: Low-key and secretive.
RUTHLESS? Not afraid to get his hands dirty, but he refused to deal in drugs.

JOSEPH BONANNO
1905-2002

Bonanno lived in Brooklyn as a child and returned there from Sicily aged 19. Starting out as a bootlegger, he was one of the youngest-ever heads of a Mafia family at the age of just 26. He ran his clan for an unprecedented 33 years, often remotely from his second home in Arizona.

STRENGTHS: Business acumen
RUTHLESS? Planned to assassinate Gambino but went into hiding for two years when the scheme backfired.

AMERICAN EXPANSION
Prohibition begins in the USA: a law making it illegal to manufacture, transport or sell alcoholic drinks. It creates such massive business for the Mafia that it causes a huge influx of Italian mafiosi to the States looking to make their fortune by getting in on the act.
1920

MUSSOLINI'S WAR
Benito Mussolini, recently established as Italy's dictator leader, visits Sicily and feels himself insulted by Mafia Don Francesco Cuccia. He vows to stamp out the Mafia in Sicily once and for all, appointing Cesare Mori as his Iron Prefect. Mori begins his purge in 1925.
1924

RETREAT AND REGROUPING
Mori is recalled to Rome and the Mafia is declared defeated. In reality, their activities are ongoing, though much curtailed. Many mafiosi have fled overseas in the preceding years, both to escape the Fascists and to capitalise on Prohibition.
1929

THE FIVE FAMILIES
After years of internecine war, The New York Mafia is organised into the Five Families: the Bonanno Family, the Gambino Family, the Colombo Family, the Genovese Family and the Lucchese Family. The Five Families exist and still operate to this day.
1931

THE RICO ACT
33 US States institute the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organisations Act, which states a crime boss can be tried for crimes he's ordered others to carry out. It has seen the convictions of many gangsters, including several members of the Gambino family.
1972

obvious candidate for Mussolini's anti-Mafia agenda, and, having been recalled to active duty in Trapani in 1924, he was made prefect of Palermo in 1925, with powers over the whole of Sicily and a remit to terminate the Mafia. "You have carte blanche" Mussolini told Mori. "The authority of the state must absolutely be re-established in Sicily. If the laws still in force hinder you, this will be no problem. We will draw up new laws. "

Mori's approach was devastatingly simple: he would out-mafia the Mafia. In the most simplistic terms, the Fascist state needed to assert itself as the bigger, tougher gang, and Mori's first shock-and-awe salvo in his Mafia war was a violent siege in the municipality of Gangi.

The siege brutally ushered in the year of 1926, beginning on 1 January and continuing for ten days. Police established a tight cordon with roadblocks of lorries and armoured cars, and this combined with the freezing, snowy cold, kept the Mafia bandits from leaving their hilltop town. Police and Blackshirts cut the telephone and telegraph wires and crashed through homes, rooting out criminals in hiding. Cattle belonging to suspected offenders were slaughtered in the town square; women and children were taken hostage as a ruse to flush out their wanted husbands and fathers, and some policemen even took to occupying bandits' houses and sleeping in their beds – rumours of rapes were widespread. A town crier walked the streets banging a drum and declaiming an ultimatum that all fugitives from justice should hand themselves over to the authorities. The Blackshirts' much-reported 'interrogation' techniques included forcing prisoners to drink castor oil or eat live frogs.

On 10 January Mori arrived from Palermo to 'liberate' Gangi with great pomp and fanfare. Bands played, banners waved, speeches were made from the town hall balcony, and Mussolini sent his congratulations and a promise for continued action. "Fascism has cured Italy of many of its wounds. It will cauterise the sore of crime in Sicily – with a red hot iron if need be!" Iron Prefect Mori's final tally at Gangi was the arrest of 130 Mafia fugitives and 300 of their accomplices. He was just getting started.

The same tactics were put into effect four months later in the region encompassing Bisacquino, Corleone and Contessa Entellina, sending his anti-Mafia police/Blackshirt thug force on a round-up that scored 150 more arrests including the high-profile mafioso Don Vito Cascio Ferro. Don Vito was sentenced to life in prison for an old murder charge in 1930, and died incarcerated in 1942.

As well as the round-ups and the violence, Mori orchestrated show trials and public rallies at which people were cowed into declaring their support for the Fascists. In 1926 there was a ceremony where the attendance of 1,200 Palermo estate owners was 'requested', at which they were required to swear oaths of allegiance as a Catholic mass was performed and Fascist hymns were played. A year later the scene was repeated among the citrus groves

Blackshirt
Insignia
The Blackshirts wore a variety of insignia on headgear and lapels. A common example was the clutch of fasces (wooden rods), from which Fascism (rooted in 'bundle or 'sheaf') derived its name. Similar designs were used in the Roman Empire
Gun
A typical Blackshirt gun was the Carcano 91 rifle, with its 6.5mm ammunition carried in pouches attached to the belt
Dagger
Some squadrons carried engraved daggers ('pugnale') bearing mottos such as "With heart and iron to the target." The Blackshirts' semi-official motto was "Me ne frego" ("I don't give a damn").
Jacket and trousers
They were grey green in colour to evoke the army, but differentiated from the military by the distinctive black shirt
Blackshirts by the numbers
1919
Year Blackshirts were established
200,000
Estimated number of Blackshirts in 1922 for Mussolini's march on Rome
Spain, Ethiopia and Libya
Countries where the Blackshirts were employed to fight before WWII

Italian crime organisations

Organised crime in Italy isn't limited to Sicily, with different families taking charge of different parts of the country:

Camorra

Believed to have originated in the region of Campania in Naples, its roots date back to the 18th century, but the first documented mention of the 'Camorra' is from around 1820.

Sacra Corona Unita

Founded in the 1970s, the Sacra Corona Unita was initially an offshoot of the Camorra who wanted to expand operations into Puglia. The organisation has three distinct levels and members can 'graduate' to the next one by going through certain rites.

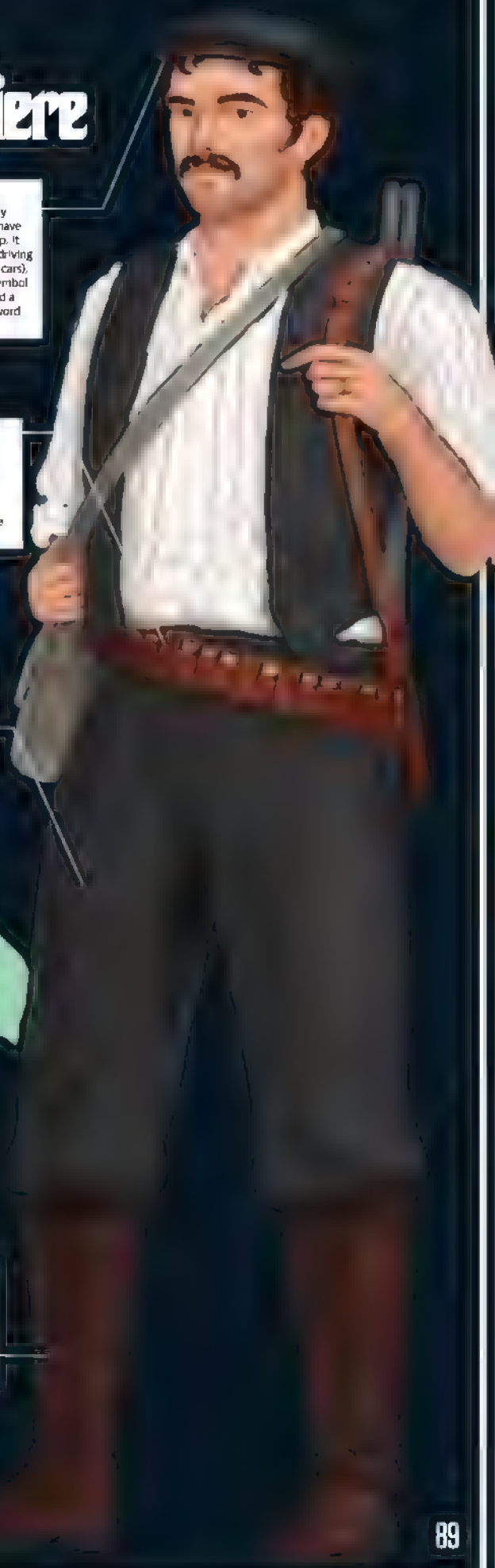
'Ndrangheta

Based in Calabria, it is thought this organisation was founded in the 1880s. It is currently the most powerful criminal organisation in the world, with an estimated yearly income of £44bn ($74bn).

Cosa Nostra

With its base in Sicily, the Cosa Nostra is thought to have had its origins from around 1830 as feudal barons increasingly sold off their land to those who needed to have it protected. After Mussolini's war temporarily crippled the organisation, they recovered after WWII and thrived.

Campiere



Cap
From the early 20th century the Campiere would likely have worn this traditional flat cap. It was originally adopted for driving horses and carts (and later cars), but is now regarded as a symbol of Sicilian identity. It's called a coppola, from the Sicilian word for 'head.'

Gun
Again, as a volunteer force, nobody equipped the Campiere, so their weapons would have been the ones already to hand. The simple farmer's shotgun would have been ubiquitous.

Jacket and breeches
The Campiere were field guards and their attire was rustic, as suited to land work and farming. There was no uniform as such: their clothes would have been simple and practical.

Boots
Given the terrain and the fact that cars were rare in this era, the horse was the prevalent mode of transport. Hence riding boots were a necessary part of the Campiere garb.

Campiere by the numbers

1866 Year of Palermo's revolt against Italy

11,000 Number of organised criminals in Sicily arrested by 1929

69 Don Vito, one of the first heads of the mafia, was accused of 69 serious crimes – 20 of which were murders

Structure of the Mafia

Boss

The top of the Mafia family tree, the boss makes all the decisions and passes his orders down through the ranks. He can promote and demote at will and only the boss has the ability to hire new faces and make them 'made men.'

Consigliere

The boss' chief assistant or right-hand man. His duties are basically administrative, and he also acts as a counsellor and advisor, and often represents the boss in meetings and inter-family negotiations. He has nobody working 'under' him so he doesn't give direct orders.

Underboss

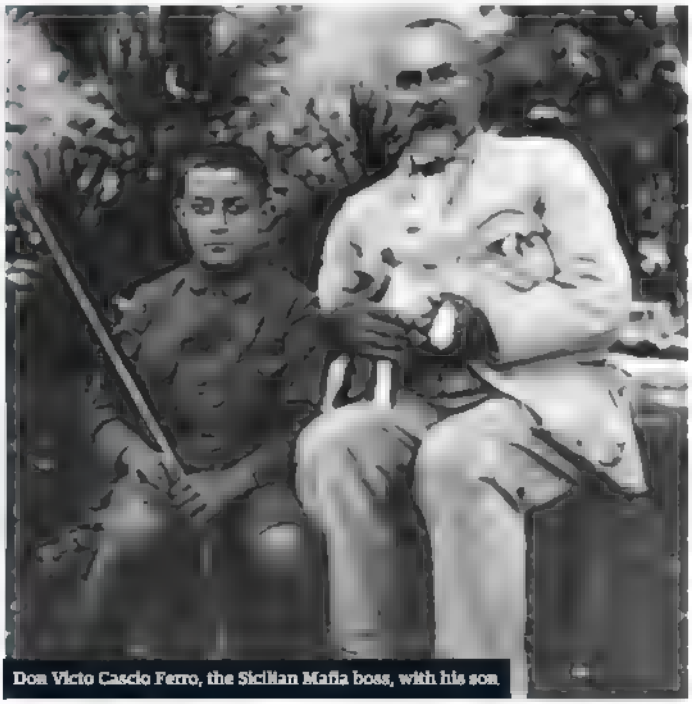
The boss' second-in-command is a sort of assistant manager, arranging and carrying out all the work issued from above, as well as delegating jobs to subordinates. Often voted the next boss when the last one dies or is imprisoned or incapacitated.

Capo

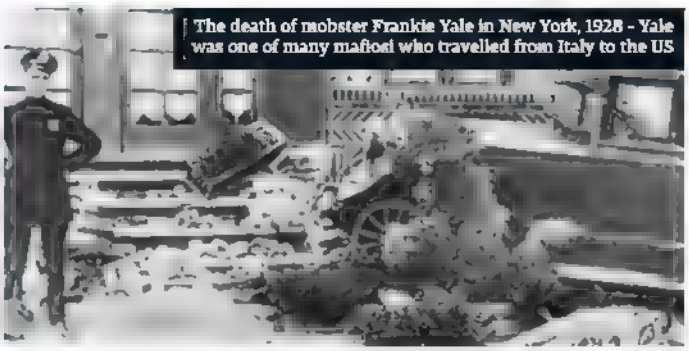
Short for 'caporegime', the capo runs a crew of soldiers, effectively managing his own small family within the larger clan. The capo and his crew are largely independent, but ultimately answerable to the boss and work directly for the underboss.

Soldiers

The lowest level of mafioso, the soldiers do all the violent heavy lifting, and in some cases are required to have killed someone before they can become 'made men.' They have to have taken the oath of 'Omerta', which means they're bound to the Mafia for life.



Don Victo Cascio Ferro, the Sicilian Mafia boss, with his son



The death of mobster Frankie Yale in New York, 1928 - Yale was one of many mafiosi who travelled from Italy to the US

of the Conca d'Oro, but the indiscriminate arrests also continued. By 1929, 5,000 people had been collared in Palermo and 11,000 in Sicily as a whole. Many who were stamped on by Mori's boot were innocent, but it mattered little to him. Mori made it clear that helping or defending the Mafia amounted, in the law's eyes, to being a mafioso.

One famous example of Mori's uncompromising processes involved the theft of a donkey, which led to a paper trail of dodgy transactions connected to the lawyer and politician Antonino Ortoleva. The documents revealed little more than low-level political chicanery. Mori's police force pegged Ortoleva as a significant Mafia Don though and imprisoned him with no opportunity for him to defend himself. Smear campaigns and kangaroo courts like this were rife. Trials almost always led to convictions, and Mussolini was particularly gratified when his Piana dei Greci enemy Don Francesco - "that unspeakable mayor" - was locked up.

Mori's campaign of terror ended abruptly in 1929, as his support within the shifting allegiances of the Fascist party began to wane. The official line was that the Fascists had triumphed in Sicily and there was some justification for the claim. The murder rate

Handcuffed members of the Mafia await trial after their capture in Palermo, Sicily

Was the Mafia a force for good?

It quickly became a force for self-interest, but in its earliest form, the Mafia and its progenitors could be viewed as a force for good. Much like modern trade unions, 'gangs' were often associations of workers defending their rights and campaigning for justice in areas like Sicily, where working men wielded little power. Later incarnations also provided valuable peacekeeping and dispute-settling services, mediating between the wealthy and the deprived, although this soon took the form of protection rackets. It can be argued that they were simply responding to popular demand when they kept the booze flowing during Prohibition, although no excuse can be made for the violence and misery the Mafia have wreaked throughout their long and shady history.

"Mori made it clear that helping or defending the Mafia amounted, in the law's eyes, to be a mafioso"

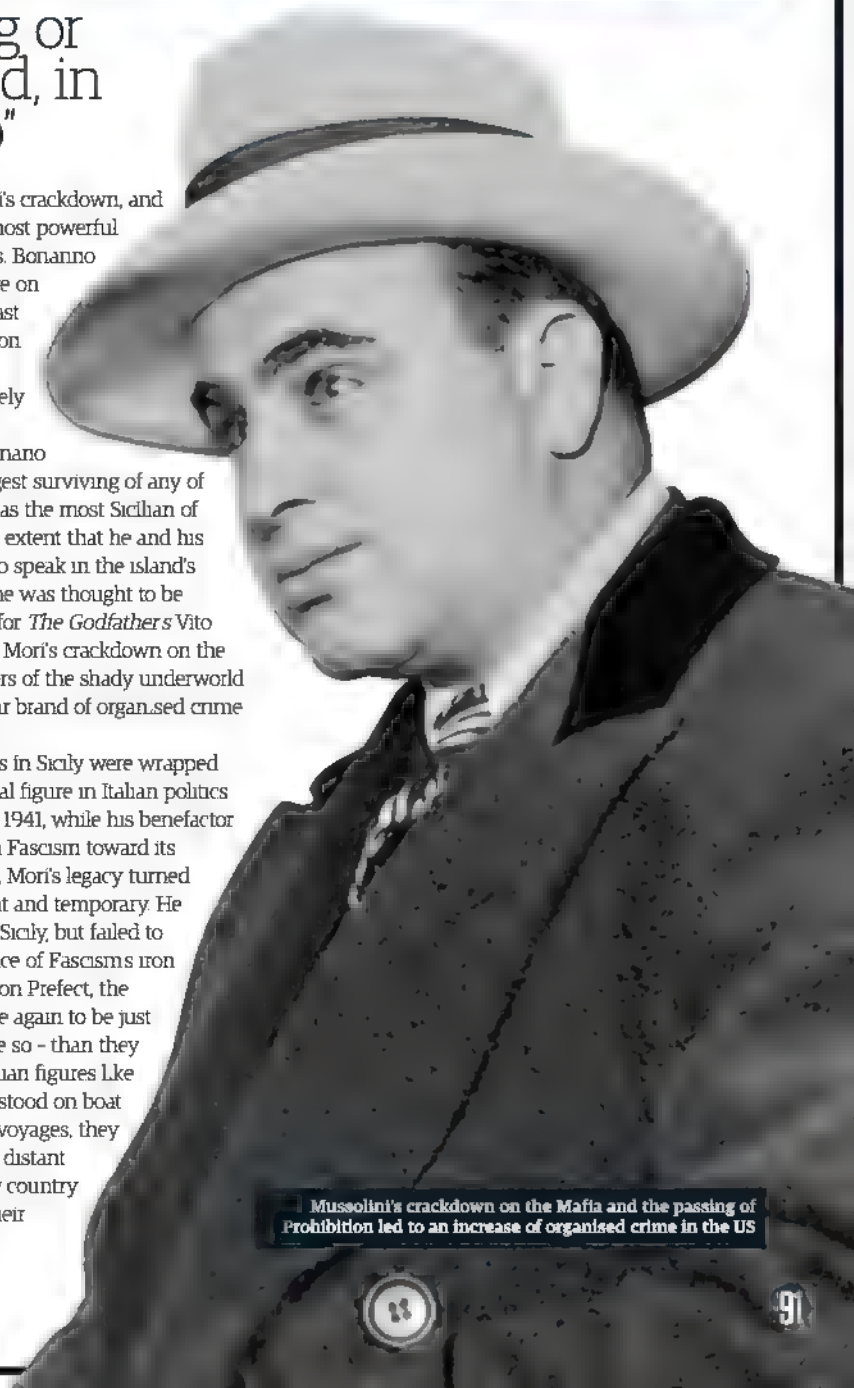
had declined and most of the crime families had been broken up. "The Mafia hardly existed anymore" said informant Antonino Calderone. "Mafiosi had a hard life. The music changed."

Mafia crime may have declined, but it hadn't been eradicated. The Italian press were instructed not to report on criminal activity in Sicily, to keep up the pretence that lawbreaking had been crushed forever. Show trials became a thing of the past, although in practice this just meant that criminals were now quietly dealt with without even so much as a cursory nod to the law. Mori's war on the Mafia had done nothing to address the societal circumstances that had led to the families' emergence in the first place. During the lull in criminal activity, landowners were able to increase their rent by thousands of per cent, again making anything more than basic subsistence untenable for the rural population. When the Fascist government fell during the chaos of the Allied occupation of Sicily during World War II, the reinvigorated Mafia was able to reassert its power on the island.

In temporarily suppressing Mafia activity in Sicily, Mussolini, Mori and the Fascists contributed to its rise overseas. Faced with long odds at home, many mafiosi fled to the United States, sowing the seeds of far darker and more powerful crime syndicates. The Mafia in Sicily had retained some semblance of being a brotherhood united against oppressors - although it should be stated that they could do their fair share of oppressing and were as likely to break strikes as support them - but in the States the Mafia became far more about simple profit. Chief among the Mafia expatriates were Carlo Gambino and Joseph Bonanno.

Gambino was born in Palermo and had begun carrying out execution orders for Mafia bosses in his teens. He fled to the States on a shipping trawler during Mussolini's crackdown, and ended up heading the most powerful of the New York families. Bonanno was born in Castellamare on Sicily's northwestern coast and headed to America on a Cuban fishing boat in 1924. Known affectionately as 'Joe Bananas', he led the Brooklyn-based Bonnano family, and was the longest surviving of any of the Sicilian exiles. His was the most Sicilian of the Five Families, to the extent that he and his compatriots continued to speak in the island's unique Italian dialect - he was thought to be the primary inspiration for *The Godfather's* Vito Corleone. Mussolini and Mori's crackdown on the Mafia led to key members of the shady underworld exporting their particular brand of organised crime to the United States.

After Mori's operations in Sicily were wrapped up, he became a marginal figure in Italian politics and died in obscurity in 1941, while his benefactor Mussolini steered Italian Fascism toward its final fall in World War II. Mori's legacy turned out to be both significant and temporary. He had cowed the Mafia in Sicily, but failed to eradicate it. In the absence of Fascism's iron fist, not to mention its Iron Prefect, the Mafia in Sicily would rise again to be just as powerful - if not more so - than they had been before. As Sicilian figures like Gambino and Bonnano stood on boat decks after month-long voyages, they surveyed the docks and distant skyscrapers of their new country and prepared to bring their Omerta to a new world.



Mussolini's crackdown on the Mafia and the passing of Prohibition led to an increase of organised crime in the US

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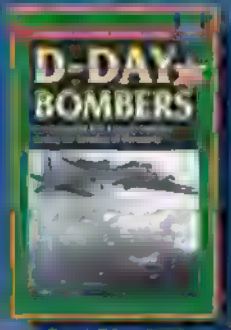

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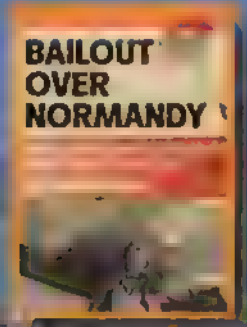

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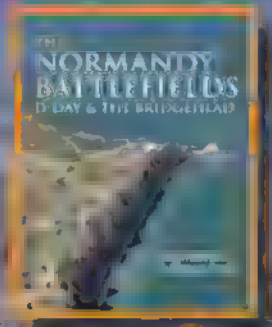

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FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE
British, 1820-1910
Brief Bio
Florence Nightingale trained as a nurse despite her aristocratic parents' initial objections that it was beneath her, and never married for fear it would interfere with her work. After tending to wounded soldiers during the Crimean War, she set up a nursing school in London and campaigned for better healthcare standards.
The Lady with the Lamp said she received a call from God

Why did Florence Nightingale go to the front lines as a nurse?

John Jackson, Birmingham

Florence Nightingale said she became a nurse after divine intervention. She described it in a letter to her sister: "God called me in the morning and asked me would I do good for him alone without reputation." She went against the expectations of Victorian society and trained as a nurse despite her upper-class roots. After the outbreak of the Crimean War, she gave up her comfortable job as a superintendent at a Harley Street hospital to treat wounded soldiers on the front lines. She trained a staff of 38 other volunteer nurses, including 15 Catholic nuns, and took over a military hospital in Scutari, a Turkish port on the Black Sea. Discovering a desperate lack of medical supplies and overworked staff, she reported the problems to the war minister and wrote a public appeal for aid to *The Times* newspaper. This resulted in the government commissioning Isambard Kingdom Brunel to create a more suitable prefab hospital that could be shipped to the Dardanelles. Nightingale treated soldiers throughout the war while overseeing improvements in hygiene standards, picking up the nickname "The Lady with the Lamp" for her habit of making night-time rounds. In 1860 she established a training school in London to pass on her teachings.

Who was the first person to cross continental North America?

Humphrey Macintosh, Inverness

Scottish explorer Sir Alexander Mackenzie led the first voyage overland across North America ten years before Lewis and Clark's Discovery Expedition. Like Lewis and Clark, he was in search of the Northwest Passage that would lead to the Pacific, but whereas the Americans were on a state-sponsored mission, Mackenzie was working for a conglomerate of fur traders called the North West Company. His first expedition in 1789 involved canoeing down a river from Fort Chipewyan in Alberta, following indigenous First Nation guides, however these waters flowed to the Arctic Ocean, not the Pacific. After brushing up on the latest advancements in longitudes, Mackenzie tried again in 1793. This time he headed west up the Peace River and into the mountains. Local natives convinced him to go back upstream and try a short route along the West Road River. Following the Indian trails, he turned south through a 1,830-metre (6,000-foot) high pass and began his descent along the Bella Coola River to the Pacific Ocean. Mackenzie carved his name into a rock to mark the iconic moment, which is still on display today.

Mackenzie crossed North America ten years before Lewis and Clark

WHAT IS A RONIN?
A samurai with no lord or master

This day in history

29 May: All About History 13 goes on sale, but what else

1660 – Charles II restored

Charles II returns to London on his 30th birthday to assume the crown of England, officially ending 19 years of Republican rule by Oliver Cromwell and the Puritan Commonwealth.

1886 – Coca-Cola advertised

Pharmacist John Pemberton places his first advertisement for Coca-Cola in *The Atlanta Journal*. Made with cocaine, it's promoted as beneficial for "ladies, and all those whose sedentary employment causes nervous prostration."

1917 – JFK born

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the 35th president of the United States, is born in Brookline, Massachusetts to a wealthy family. Descended from Irish immigrants, he also becomes the first US president to identify himself as Catholic.

1919 – Einstein vindicated

Albert Einstein's theory of general relativity is proven by Arthur Eddington, who travels to the African island of Principe to photograph a solar eclipse and record light from other stars bending around the Sun's gravitational field.

Did any women become samurai?

Peter Williams, Blackburn

While 'samurai' was a strictly masculine term, women were also trained to the same level in martial arts and strategy. Known as 'onna-bugeisha', these Japanese warrior women were members of the same bushi military class as samurai and often fought alongside their male counterparts. However, rather than a katana, their weapon of choice was usually the naginata, a spear with a curved, sword-like blade that was versatile yet relatively light and so didn't need so much strength to lift. Onna-bugeisha were not as common as samurai, with most upper-class women traditionally responsible for running their husband's households. However, recent research shows women did fight in battles, with DNA remains from the site of the Battle of Senbon Matsubaru in 1580 showing that 35 out of 105 bodies were female.

Did the Norwegians stop the Nazis developing nuclear bombs?

Francis Stone, Sydney

Had it not been for the Norwegian Heavy Water Sabotage, its possible the Nazis would have beaten the Allies in developing nuclear weapons. 'Heavy water', or deuterium oxide, is a chemical needed in large quantities to produce plutonium isotopes for atomic bombs. When the Nazis occupied Norway in 1940, they took control of a fertiliser production plant that had been producing heavy water since 1934, at a range of 12 tons a year. Recognising the Germans scientists would use it to create an atom bomb, Norwegian resistance fighters attempted to destroy the facility several times, finally succeeding in 1943. In 1944, a Norwegian commando managed to sneak onto a ferry carrying heavy water and sink it, wiping out the Nazis' supply of nuclear-ready materials. It is possible this was a critical factor in holding back the Nazi nuclear threat.

Norwegian resistance fighters ruined Nazis plans to create nukes

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When were coins first invented?

Natalie Jackson, Poole

Though metal objects have been used as currency since 5000 BCE, the first minted coins as we would recognise them didn't appear until 600 BCE. The Lydians, an ancient Indo-European culture that lived in modern-day western Turkey, forged the first coins from an alloy of gold and silver known as electrum and embossed them with the figure of a roaring lion's head. Weighing around 4.71g and 13mm long, the Lydians called their currency the Trite. Coinage spread rapidly through the 6th and 5th centuries BCE to the neighbouring cultures of Greece and Persia, and further to the Balkans. The Romans spread a standardised currency of gold and silver coins across their empire, which continued through to the Middle Ages. Coins were popular because they could be given a certain value, making it easier to compare the cost of items people wanted.

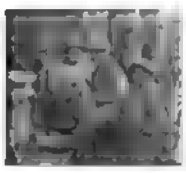
The Lydian Lion Trite was minted in 600 BCE

What did Charles Babbage's Victorian computer look like? Find out at... historyanswers.co.uk

happened on this day in history

1940 — The Miracle of Dunkirk

The seven-day evacuation of British troops from Dunkirk, France, is in midflow after Nazis surround them. As well as naval vessels, a fleet of privately owned tugboats, yachts and fishing boats help rescue 338,226 soldiers.



1953 — Everest conquered

New Zealander Edmund Hillary and Nepalese Sherpa Tenzing Norgay are the first to reach the summit of Mount Everest. After a gruelling climb, they can only stay 15 minutes at the peak due to low oxygen supplies.

1982 — Falklands War ends

The British defeat the Argentines at the Battle of Goose Green, during the ten-week Falklands War. 655 Argentine and 255 British servicemen lose their lives, as do three Falkland Islanders.

2001 — Terrorists convicted

In New York, four followers of Osama bin Laden are convicted of a global conspiracy to murder Americans. The crimes include the 1998 bombings of two US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania that killed 224 people.

REVIEW ROUNDUP

REVIEW ROUNDUP: DEFINING MOMENTS

Our roundup of the most interesting films and books about the moments that changed the world

BOOKS

EXPLORATION

Race For The South Pole
Author: Roland Hunter
Publisher: Continuum
In 1910, two men and their teams raced for one of the last unexplored frontiers in the world - the South Pole. The leaders of these expeditions were Robert Falcon Scott and Roald Amundsen, but they had very different approaches. Hunter's book has original diary extracts from both men and, alongside his own observations, the book makes for compelling reading.

If you like this, try...
Daughter Of The Desert
Georgina Howell - Drawing on the writings of Gertrude Bell herself, this text examines the author, photographer and mountaineer who became one of the great explorers of her time.

WAR

Churchill's School For Saboteurs
Author: Bernard O'Connor
Publisher: Amberley
In the dark days of WWII, Brits knew they had to do everything they could to survive, which included ensuring their spies were of the highest quality. The book examines the school where pupils were taught to use plastic explosives and mines, among other tactics. It is particularly engaging when it features first-hand accounts from the graduates of the school.

If you like this, try...
Kim Philby: The Unknown Story Of The KGB's Master-Spy
Tim Milne - The story of the British Cold War traitor who spied for the Russians, written by a British agent who worked alongside him.

DISASTER

London's Great Plague
Author: Samuel Pepys
Publisher: Amberley
The Great Plague of 1665 was one of the greatest disasters to ever fall upon London, as its terror wasn't brought to a close until the Great Fire of London the following year. Pepys' diary from when he stayed in the city during the summer when the plague was at its worst is a fascinating account of what life was actually like in London at the time.

If you like this, try...
The Story Of The Great Fire Of London
Adrian Tinniswood - This book focuses on the human aspect of the fire and its aftermath, the panic among all levels of society, the search for scapegoats and the rebuilding of the great city.

OVERVIEW

Hywel Williams's *Days That Changed The World* is split into 50 chapters, each looking at a specific event. While arguments will always emerge from list features, the book does a good job at covering the events that should be in there - Caesar's assassination, 9/11 and so on. The writing style is dry, as if Williams knows how much there is to cover so doesn't want to waste time on supplementary language, but splitting each moment into its own chapter means it is easy to dip in and out of.

ZERO DARK THIRTY

Year: 2012
Directed by: Kathryn Bigelow
This American film about the hunt for Osama Bin Laden is balanced and doesn't pull any punches regarding USA's torture of potential terror suspects. Focusing on Maya, a CIA operative who becomes obsessed with finding Bin Laden and then convinced she knows where he is hiding, it's a testament to the film's quality that the tension is maintained throughout.

TELEVISION AND FILMS

DOWNFALL

Year: 2004
Directed by: Oliver Hirschbiegel
The year is 1945 and the Führer's Aryan dream is on the brink of destruction as troops close in on Berlin in Hirschbiegel's deft and audacious piece of filmmaking. With Bruno Ganz portraying Hitler as a deeply flawed individual, the claustrophobia builds until the fateful moments in a bunker in Berlin when the world was finally relieved of a tyrant.

ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN

Year: 1976
Directed by: Alan J Pakula
Based on a book by reporters Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, this movie follows the two reporters as they investigate the Watergate scandal. Their work played a large part in Nixon's fall and the film perfectly captures the atmosphere of the time.

UNITED 93

Year: 2006
Directed by: Paul Greengrass
Any film about the events of 9/11 needs to tread carefully, as for many the scars of this day are still all-too visible. The real-time action takes place on the plane as its passengers realise their flight has been hijacked. Using the 9/11 Commission Report and voice messages from those on the plane as sources, it attempts to tell a difficult story as accurately as possible.

EDITOR'S PICK

It might not have altered the world in the way that world wars have, but the birth of social media has altered it nonetheless. It has changed how people communicate, arrange protest movements and how news is shared. Arguably, this all started in a Harvard dormitory in the early 2000s. *The Social Network* is the story of the controversial birth of Facebook. Directed by David Fincher, it tells how Mark Zuckerberg set up Facebook and received financial backing from fellow Harvard student Eduardo Saverin, focusing on the site's early success and the breakdown in their relationship. While the film is based on true events it is also highly fictionalised - Eduardo is painted as the good guy and Zuckerberg the bad in a simplistic way. Factual quibbles aside, this is a tightly scripted and amusing film about one of the 21st century's defining moments.

"The real-time action takes place on the plane"

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HISTORY VS HOLLYWOOD

Fact versus fiction on the silver screen

THE LONGEST DAY

Director: Ken Annakin, Andrew Marton and others **Starring:** John Wayne, Henry Fonda, Richard Burton, Sean Connery
Country of origin: USA **Year made:** 1962

Featuring an enormous cast, this war epic depicts the exploits of both sides of the Normandy landings in June 1944

WHAT THEY GOT WRONG...

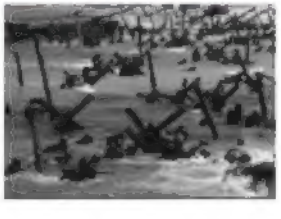
01 In several scenes the US airborne infantry are shown jumping from British Lancaster bombers – a howler on the production team's part. The American paratroopers exclusively travelled in and jumped from Douglas C-47 transport planes.

02 John Wayne's character Lieutenant Colonel Ben Vandervoort was only 27 years of age when Operation Overlord took place. When John Wayne filmed his scenes he was aged 55, making this one of the most obvious discrepancies in the movie.

03 The airborne diversion dummies in the film are depicted as being more realistic than the ones used in real life. Dropped as a precursor to the D-Day landings, these 'Rupert' dummies were in fact usually fashioned from a burlap sack stuffed with straw.

04 Richard Burton's character David Campbell is referred to in the on-screen text as Flight Officer. In real life Campbell held the rank of Flying Officer at the time of D-Day – Flight Officer was only an attainable rank in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

05 The Canadian Army isn't depicted at all during the course of the film. In reality, the Canadians played a key part in the Normandy invasions, flanking the main assault by landing at and taking Juno beach. No other force clawed its way further inland than the Canadian soldiers.



What they got right

After breaking his ankle landing in Normandy, Lt Col Vandervoort did in fact lead his men into the village of Sainte-Mere-église, despite the extent of his injuries. The general chronology of the film's events are correct, as are the conditions that the film portrays.

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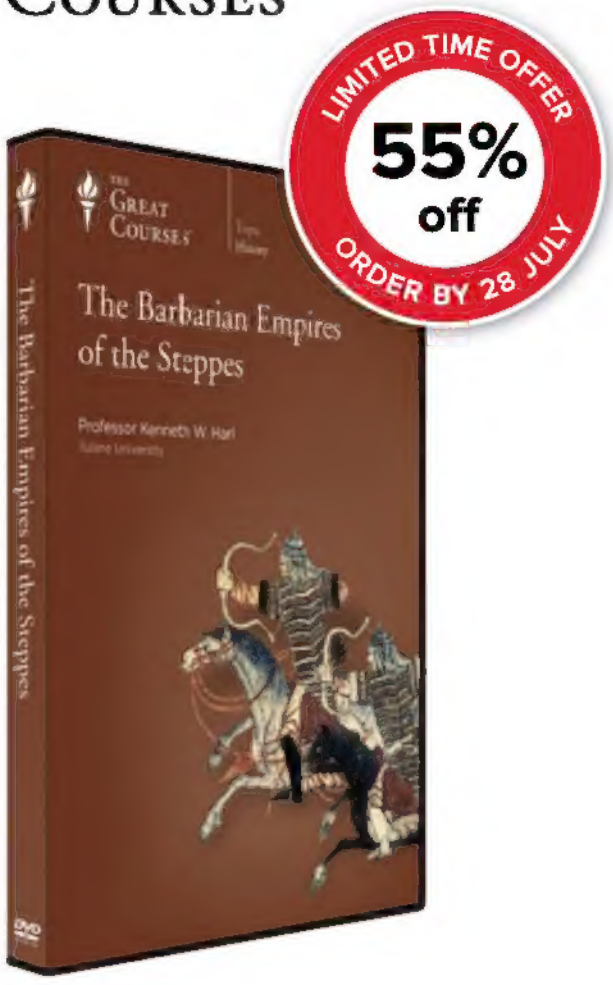

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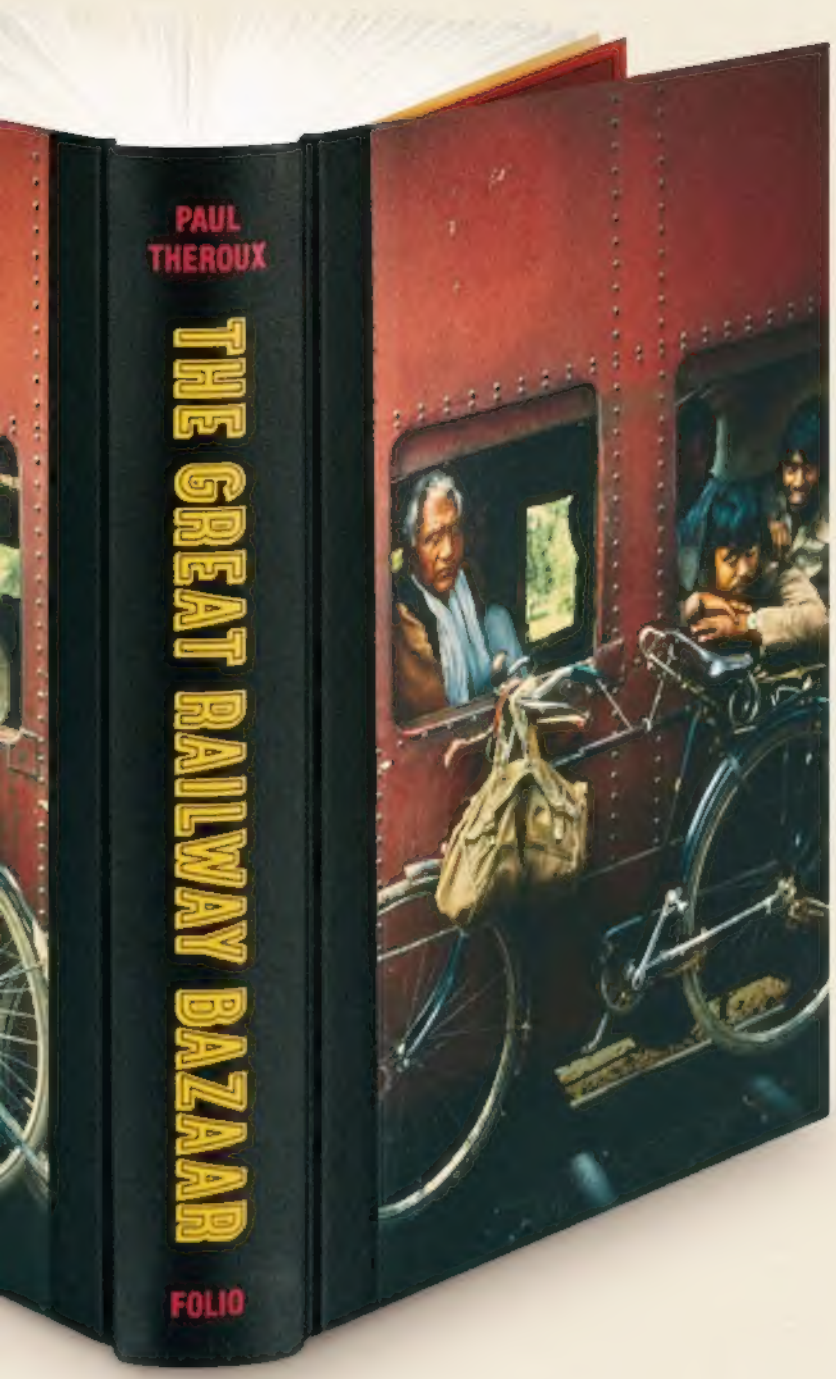
Ever since childhood, when I lived within earshot of the Boston and Maine, I have seldom heard a train go by and not wished I was on it.



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